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NEWPORT, R. I.

Established June, 1858, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, miscellany and valuable facts and household departments, teaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

FOR A BOARD OF CANVASSERS

That Newport has long needed a board of canvassers and registration to take charge of all election matters in this city, has been appreciated for a considerable time by those who are familiar with the amount of work that is thrown upon the city clerk's office, but this fact was brought strongly to the attention of the city fathers at the regular meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, when City Clerk Fullerton presented a long communication setting forth the facts in the case. During the coming year the women of Rhode Island will have an opportunity to vote for President and Vice President of the United States whether the constitutional amendment for full woman suffrage passes or not, and this will probably come pretty near doubling the number of qualified electors in this city. In addition to this fact, the law requires that separate voting lists be prepared for the women's names and that separate ballots be supplied them. It will be practically a physical impossibility for the city clerk's office to take over these additional duties.

Mr. Fullerton's communication to the board of aldermen gave many interesting facts regarding the nature of the work to be done. He recommended that a board of canvassers and registration should be established, one member of which should be the secretary, and should devote all his time to the duties of the office. The other members of the board would have to devote much of their time for about four months. This board would take the place of the present returning board, as the two organizations would not be needed. The board of aldermen took the matter under consideration, and if they decide in favor of the city clerk's recommendation the matter will doubtless be laid before the representative council. In any event, a State law will be necessary to create the board, as the law at present provides that these duties shall be taken care of by the city clerk. Several cities in the State already have similar boards.

There has been considerable local comment on the fact that at a fire last week some of the fire hydrants were found to be frozen, or apparently so, so that water was not obtained. Petitions have been circulated among members of the representative council, asking that a special meeting of the council be called to fix the responsibility for the condition. On the other hand, it is said by some men of experience that the hydrants were not badly frozen, but that a quick blow properly applied would have made them usable.

The annual meeting of the Newport Council, Boy Scouts of America, was held on Saturday, when Hugh B. Baker was re-elected president, Stephen P. Cabot and Frederick P. Garrettson vice presidents, Hugo R. Anthony secretary, Walter A. Wright treasurer, and Alfred R. C. Gatzmeier scout commissioner.

The former Sheffield property at the head of the Mill has been transferred to Thomas F. Keeler and Herbert Bliss. They have made no intimation of the use to which they intend to put the property, but as the price paid was not a small one, they will doubtless get a revenue from it as soon as possible.

Ordinance Sergeant Thomas H. Lawton of the Newport Artillery Company observed the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth on Tuesday. He is still actively identified with the Company.

MORE SNOW STORMS

Newport has had two more snow storms during the past week and the end of the winter does not seem to be very near. Last Saturday evening it began to snow steadily and before morning several inches addition had accumulated on the ground. During the night it was very fine and dry but by morning the temperature had moderated and it began to rain. Considerable shovelling had to be done to clear the paths again, and the electric roads and their snow plows in commission. Monday and Tuesday were rather mild, and the accumulation of snow and ice shrank considerably, at the same time making the walking rather worse than usual. Slush and water accumulated everywhere and there was little chance for it to flow away as the gutters are completely choked with heavy ice.

Tuesday night another snow storm arrived and brought an accumulation of between four and six inches. This drifted considerably and again made the travelling very bad. It seemed to be worse north of here than it was in Newport, or at any rate the traffic was more upset in the north. The railroad service, which had improved considerably during the first of the week, again went off, and the trains from Boston on Wednesday ran several hours behind their schedule.

There is still a large amount of snow and ice on the ground and when the spring sun really strikes it there is bound to be a number of days of semi-flooded conditions. Still, few people will regret this if it will only take away the snow and never bring it back.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, Mayor Mahoney announced that he had been in correspondence with the owners of the Melville property on Bath Road with a view to securing a section of this land to permit the continuance of the widening of that thoroughfare. He presented a letter from a representative of the owner, asking for \$3500, and the board decided to accept this proposition and to close the deal at once. This will assure the widening from Edgar court to the Bench, as the Newport Water Works is ready to give the land needed from their holdings on the extreme east end.

Another attempt was made to purchase a stone crusher for the city quarry but again resulted in a deadlock, three to three, an attempt at a compromise between the two factions having failed to reach an agreement. There was a large amount of business transacted, and some petitions for highway and other improvements were referred to the street commissioner for estimates.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Monday, Washington's Birthday, was very generally observed as a holiday in Newport, practically all the stores and places of business being closed throughout the day. It was much like Sunday on the street, there being nothing in particular going on to commemorate the holiday in a public manner. William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met at the home of Mrs. H. A. Titus, and enjoyed a program in keeping with the spirit of the day. The usual salutes were fired at noon, and the annual ball of the Newport Artillery in the evening completed the day's festivities.

Newport is much interested in the report from Washington that the Navy department has cut down the estimate for maintenance of the Naval Training Station here from over \$600,000 asked by Captain Campbell to \$250,000. If no more than this amount is provided, the Station is due for a bad slump and will deteriorate rapidly. It is evident that the Honorable Josephus does not intend to leave anything tangible here for his successor in office to resurrect.

Friday morning brought another severe cold wave, the temperature going down nearly to the zero mark, and being accompanied by a high wind which made the cold very penetrating. The forecasts give little hope for much higher temperatures for some days. Many people are asking if the end will ever come.

Mr. Thatcher T. Bowler is considerably improved after having been confined to his bed for some weeks with a severe attack of pleurisy.

Mr. Edwin H. Ball has been appointed deputy marshal to look after violators of the prohibition amendment in this county.

DRIFT HOLDS UP TRAIN

The high wind of Thursday morning caused some of the worst delays of the winter on the steam railroad. The train that left here at 9.08 proceeded without difficulty as far as Portsmouth station, where an attempt was made to sidetrack it to allow the incoming train to pass. As a result both trains became hopelessly stalled and lay there for several hours. A locomotive was summoned from Fall River, and when that proved ineffective another came from the north. Then another locomotive came from the south and the united efforts of the four finally pulled the Newport-bound train through the drift, leaving the north-bound still helpless. Another train went out from Newport and took such of the north-bound passengers as cared to continue the journey.

Station Agent Anthony had sent word to the Train Despatcher in Taunton that it would be impossible for the trains to pass at that station because of the snow conditions there, but the Despatcher thought that he knew best and declined to hold the northbound train at Melville as he might easily have done. Had the station agent's advice been taken there would have been no difficulty in pushing one train at a time through the drift. If the passengers on the train had been able to reach the Despatcher they would have been pleased to inform him of their opinion of his intelligence.

AMERICAN LEGION MEMORIAL

Newport Post, No. 7, American Legion, held its first memorial service for its deceased members in the Newport Opera House on Sunday afternoon. There was a large attendance in spite of the severe weather and the services were of a very impressive nature. Commander William P. Sheffield presided, and explained that it had been intended to present to the relatives of the men who died in France the certificates of honor issued by the French government, but that it had been deemed advisable by the Washington authorities to distribute them through the mails. He explained the significance of the certificates, and told of the wonderful encouragement that was given to France when the first American troops arrived there.

Rev. William Safford Jones offered prayer, after which Mr. T. Fred Harry sang a tenor solo, Rabbi Brodsky read a passage from the Scriptures, and Miss Irene Burns sang a solo. Mayor Mahoney then delivered the oration, which was a masterly effort, and made a stirring appeal to his hearers. After another song by Mr. Harry, Chaplain Nichols pronounced the benediction, and then accompanied by a color guard and escort representing the army, navy and marine corps, a bugler sounded "taps" and the orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner.

NO HOLD-UP INTENDED

Dr. D. P. A. Jacoby, who is surgeon of the Newport Artillery Company, was returning from a visit to St. George's School a little after midnight Monday night, following the Artillery Ball, when he saw two men near Atlantic Beach, whom he thought were trying to hold him up. He put on speed and got away. Mr. William B. Child and another man have stated to the police that they were in the vicinity of the place about that time and stepped out of the road to allow a machine to pass, at the same time peering in to see if there was a likelihood of being given a lift. It is probable that their action was the cause of the rumor of an attempted hold-up. Mr. Child made his statement in order that people need not feel nervous about such an affair.

Chief Engineer Charles Weed of the steamer Priscilla of the Fall River Line, died suddenly at his home in West New York on Sunday, death being due to heart trouble. He was well known in Newport where he had lived for several years, removing from here some ten years ago. He had been employed on the Fall River Line steamers for more than forty years, working his way up from fireman to chief engineer. He is survived by a widow, who was Miss Mary Regan of this city, two daughters and a son.

A case of sleeping sickness has been discovered in Newport. Mrs. Joseph Triguero, residing at 12 Spring street, is pronounced a victim of the disease, but her recovery is expected.

Superintendent of Schools Herbert W. Lull is in Cleveland, Ohio to attend the annual convention of school superintendents.

WARWICK STILL AGROUND

The steamer Warwick is still hard aground at the head of the dock at Commercial Wharf, where she sank several weeks ago. In spite of the efforts of divers to make her tight enough to be raised, a second attempt to remove the water from her insides resulted in failure last Saturday afternoon. The work will be continued until she can be removed from her present resting place, even if it should prove that the hull would be of little value when raised, because of the fact that the head of the dock must be cleared.

The divers had so far progressed with the building of the wells around the opening of the decks and the tightening of the seams of her underbody that it was deemed advisable to start the pumps again last Saturday afternoon. Great chains had been fastened under the hull attached to pontoons and then three powerful pumps were set at work. They threw out vast quantities of water, but after several hours work had reduced the water line by only a few inches, proving conclusively that the leaks were admitting water almost as fast as it could be pumped out. Then the pumps were stopped, and it was up to the divers again.

THE ARTILLERY BALL

The annual military ball of the Newport Artillery Company at Masonic Hall on Monday evening, was a complete success. The hall presented a brilliant appearance with its decorations of patriotic colors, and served to set off well the uniforms of the men and the brilliant gowns of the ladies. Colonel William MacLeod made his first appearance in this capacity and was warmly greeted.

The dance programs, which were printed at the Mercury office, were very attractive, showing a head of Washington on a bronze medallion. There were eighteen numbers on the program, but the customary grand march was omitted.

SUPERIOR COURT

The March session of the Superior Court for Newport County will open on Monday next, and there will apparently be a considerable business for this term. There are many petitions for naturalization to be acted upon, and a special examiner has been here this week to investigate the cases, in order that a thorough knowledge of the men may be had, and also that the time of the Court may be conserved as far as possible.

There will probably be several cases for the grand jury to consider on the opening day, and those indicted will be arraigned later. There are many cases of all kinds on the docket for trial, including a number of new divorce cases.

The Providence Telephone Company has removed its business offices to the ground floor of the former United States Hotel building at Thames and Pelham streets, and the change is appreciated not only by the officers and employees of the Company, but also by the general public. The new offices are very attractively and serviceably fitted up. Those who have had occasion to visit the business offices while they have been located in the upper part of the old fire station building on Mill street will soon appreciate the difference. A ground floor location on Thames street is more accessible, to say the least.

City Solicitor Sullivan has ruled that under the existing contracts with the Newport Water Works, it is up to that corporation to see that the hydrants are kept from freezing. He has also decided that it is the duty of the city to keep the snow removed from the vicinity of the hydrants so that the fire engines may have access to them. These decisions were made in response to a request from Mayor Mahoney, after there had been considerable agitation on the subject among the property owners. A meeting of the representative council was being planned to consider the subject.

The sessions of the Naval Court of Inquiry which has been investigating the ministers will be resumed on Monday. It had been planned to continue on Thursday last, but for several reasons it was deemed advisable to wait until Monday.

Spring is coming and Newporters are beginning to receive packets of seeds from Washington through Representative Clark Burdick.

Mr. Roger Cowles is very ill at the Newport Hospital, suffering from pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

NEWPORT ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER

The annual convocation of Newport Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, was held in the Masonic Temple on Thursday evening, when the Chapter was honored by the presence of the Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Rhode Island, Joseph Lawton of Providence. The election was conducted and the officers installed by the Deputy Grand High Priest, James A. Rogers, assisted by George C. Phillips as Grand Master of Ceremonies, Daniel E. Spears as Grand Chaplain, and George H. Kelley as Grand Secretary. Following the installation, the retiring High Priest, Rexford A. Nash, was presented with a handsome jewel emblematic of his office.

Colonel Andrew K. McMahon, who has been treasurer of the Chapter for many years, felt compelled to retire and Past High Priest William H. Bevans was elected to the office. A vote of thanks for the valued services of Colonel McMahon during the many years of his incumbency was adopted unanimously.

The new officers of the Chapter are as follows:

High Priest—Henry A. Curtis.
King—Robert G. Hesel.
Scribe—Alexander J. MacIver.
Treasurer—William H. Bevans.
Secretary—George H. Kelley.
Chaplain—Donald E. Spears.
Captain of Host—Alvah H. Sanborn.
Principal Sojourner—Gardner B. Reynolds.
Royal Arch Captain—Chester Starks.
Master 3rd Veil—Fred W. Johnston.
Master 2nd Veil—William A. Perkins.
Master 1st Veil—Benjamin P. Downing, 3d.
Musical Director—Henry S. Hendy.
Sentinel—Edward E. Taylor.
Trustee of Permanent Fund—J. Irving Shepley.

PERCY A. AUSTIN

Mr. Percy A. Austin, a well known painting contractor and prominent business man of Newport, died at the Newport Hospital on Sunday after an operation. His death was rather sudden, although he had not been in the best of health for some time. Mr. Austin was a native of Newport and was a descendant of prominent colonial families. He early became associated with his father in the painting business, and after the latter's death carried on the business alone for a number of years. He had been employed at the Torpedo Station for the past two years.

Mr. Austin had all his life taken a deep interest in the fire department, and was for more than twenty years foreman of Hose No. 8, previous to the reorganization of the department. He had served three years as a member of the representative council. He was a member of Newport Lodge of Elks.

He is survived by a widow and five children—William A., Frank N. and Raymond E. Austin, Mrs. John T. Delano, Jr., and Mrs. Deloss Scott.

DONE AT THE MERCURY OFFICE

The Newport Herald in speaking of the Artillery ball, says:

Each guest was presented with a handsome dance program containing provision for 18 dances. On the white cover was an American staff flag in pretty design, and superimposed on the flag was an embossed medallion of George Washington. The usual explanation of the occasion was arranged above and below the embossed effect and at the top, in the corners of the cover were the dates that comprise the period of life of the company, namely, 1741-1920. On the second page was the seal of the company, and the pages following the order of the dances was devoted to the names of those in charge of the affair.

It might have added that this handsome dance order was gotten up at the Mercury Office.

THE TRIANGLE

The Triangle, a monthly magazine in the interest of the colored people, is being printed at the Mercury office for Rev. W. J. Lucas, its editor. The January and February numbers are combined in one and make an exceedingly interesting magazine of some thirty pages. There are many interesting and very readable articles in this number and the magazine gives promise of being a "live wire" for both colored and white folks. It is issued monthly and the price is one dollar a year.

The Women's Auxiliary to Newport Post of the American Legion has been organized by the election of Mrs. Grace Watson as president, Mrs. Julia Boylan as vice president, Mrs. Cecil Spooner as secretary, Miss Ruth Wyllie treasurer, Mrs. William Ebbit chaplain, and Mrs. Benjamin Crowell musician.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent.)

The Oliphant Reading Club held a meeting on Friday afternoon with Miss Charlotte Chase, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Philip S. Wilbur, on Chase's Lane. The program was arranged by Miss Chase. The meetings have been postponed from time to time on account of bad weather, illness and the bad condition of the road.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Aquidneck Grange was postponed again this week, owing to weather and travelling conditions. The next meeting will be the first regular meeting in March and the inflation which was scheduled for the first meeting in February will be worked then.

Mr. Lawrence Goffe is able to be out again after being ill with bronchial trouble for the past three weeks.

Mr. Nathan B. Brown is seriously ill at his home on Green Lane with bronchial pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham went to Boston on Wednesday afternoon for a short trip.

Miss Arvesta T. Champlin, who has been caring for her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Anthony, who have been ill with influenza, is now ill with that disease.

Dr. and Mrs. George Cerlo, of King Farm, Third Beach Road, are spending the winter in Italy.

Miss Martha Chase, who has been operated upon for a mastoid ear at the Newport Hospital, is so much improved as to be able to return to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Chase, Jr.

Mrs. Vincent Leonard, who has been very ill with pneumonia, has sufficiently recovered as to enable her to be about the house.

Mrs. Sarah G. Coggeshall is guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harold Chase.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Peckham have as guest their niece, Miss Ruth Duff of Taunton, Mass.

Mrs. Nathaniel L. Champlin, Sr., Mr. Nathaniel L. Champlin, Jr., Mr. Ernest Champlin and Miss Sarah Champlin are all confined to their home on Forest Avenue with influenza.

Mrs. Ralph Hazard of Valley Road is spending a few days in Providence with her husband.

Mr. Hall Webber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Webber, is able to be out again after an attack of influenza.

County Agent Sumner D. Hollis of the Newport County Farm Bureau, is able to be out again after being ill with influenza.

Mr. Robert Peckham, who has been suffering for the past three weeks from influenza, has returned to Providence, where he is employed at Brown & Sharpe's.

Mr. Sharkey of New York is expected soon with his wife, and they will reside in their cottage on River-view avenue, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Smith.

Mr. Alexander Allen, who has been ill with pneumonia at his home on Gypsum Lane, is able to be out again.

Oliphant Lane, which had recently been shovelled out at the east end, is now reported to be level full of snow again.

Mr. Russell M. Peckham, who has been seriously ill, is so far recovered as to be able to be out a short time each day.

Mr. Frederick Smith has purchased the house and barn at the corner of Green End avenue and Third Beach Road, of Mrs. Stephen Congdon, and will reside there soon. Mr. and Mrs. Smith now reside on Riverview avenue.

Rev. James Gregg, principal of the Hampton Institute of Virginia, preached a sermon to the students at St. George's School on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Gregg was to have preached at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, but it was found that this was impossible, owing to the bad condition of the road.

The concert which was to have been held in this town, but was given in Newport, by the Quartette of the Hampton Institute, was well attended, although many more would have attended if they could have gone on the cars.

Miss Sadie Brown daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, is seriously ill at her home on the Bancroft estate.

Mr. James Mulligan, who has been guest of his parents, has returned to Providence, where he is a student at the Rhode Island School of Design.

Miss Eloise Peckham, who has been ill with an attack of influenza, is now able to be out, as is also Elizabeth and William Whitman, Jr., daughter and son of Mr. and Mrs. William Whitman of Paradise Road.

Mr. Clifton Ward, who has been seriously ill at his home on Turner Road, is so far recovered as to enable him to sit up a short time each day. Mrs. Ward, who has also been ill, is able to sit up.

The Epworth League held a social evening with Miss Ivah L. Peckham, at her home on Mitchell's Lane on Wednesday evening.

A horse belonging to Mr. William Smith of Valley Road ran away recently, first throwing Mr. Smith out of the sleigh. No serious damage was done and the horse was caught at Vernon avenue, Newport.

The MAN NOBODY KNEW

HOLWORTHY HALL.



CHAPTER III.

According to the railway schedule, the journey from New York should have taken about six hours; as a matter of fact, it took seven, and yet to Hilliard, who hadn't once left the observation platform, it was accomplished with the speed of a projectile. The dramatic value of his purpose had seized him, and partly on this account, and partly because he was going home, he was temporarily relieved of perceptive judgment, whether of time, space, or attendant circumstances.

"Now, whatever else you do, son," Harmon had adjured him, "stick to the story! First, last, and always—you stick to the story! It's your own business, in a way; and in another way, it's my business; but you keep your head clear and don't let anybody shake you on the facts, and we're both all right. Of course, you're starting out by lying—but it's a good lie. You're justified. As far as the rest of the world's concerned, you're a new man. You're just born. Well, you've got a perfect right to be whatever you want to be. Nobody can prove you aren't what you say you are. Just remember these three things: One, capitalize your experience, and fill 'em full of war-talk—they'll love it; two, capitalize your position, and stick to your story—they'll swallow it whole, and never dream of the answer; three, capitalize your face, and smile, smile, smile!" Here he had planted his hand between Hilliard's shoulder-blades with a thump which was meant to be fraternal and heartening. "And we'll both make good until the cows come home—and I think I hear 'em coming. Don't forget—they can't stop you! It's your second shot at life, and you've got the cards stacked the way you want 'em."

"The only thing," Hilliard had said, "is the story!" "Is it, Hilliard, what's the matter with you? Aren't you justified?" "Y-e-e-s, but so much of it sounds unnecessary to me—every now and then. I wish we could have thought up something else, that's all."

"Well, did we?" "No, but—" "Then don't be a rank quitter! It was your own idea; and I say it's darned clever; stand up to it. You will, won't you?" "Oh, I'll do that, Mr. Harmon. I've got to."

"Yes, you've got to. And just keep smiling, son; that's all. That's what I hired you for—start off smiling, and the battle's half won already. . . . That's it! Keep your nerve, son! . . . Good-by!" And here he had slung Hilliard by another friendly buffet between the shoulder blades, and swung him cordially into the runway, and disappeared.

On the observation platform, Hilliard had enquired himself behind a newspaper and a cigar, and tried to hold his emotions and his imagination in check. His purpose, now that it was crystallized, brought him no aftermath of shame for what he was about to do—he was conscience-stricken only in respect to what he had done already, long ago; and his nervousness was due merely to his fear that he might fail in his purpose.

After all, what was there to discourage him? He had worked out a system of camouflage as clear, as definite, and as inextinguishable as any military-marshal could ever hope to devise—and perfect. He was simply bringing home one vital principle of trench fighting—to rely on indirect fire. That was it—to fight for reputation lost, and to defend his new advantage gained. The end would amply justify the means; or if the end by any chance proved to be disastrous, why, there was another principle he must remember—no quarter given or asked for.

"I'll track 'em," he said unsilently to the blurred landscape. "I'll show 'em whether I can make good or not! Time! Time! That's all I want—time!"

At the depot, among the private for copper products. In France, I was stunned—as everyone—by the backlash of the war. And like everyone else, I did what I could on the spot. . . . I bought tobacco for the soldiers, and all that sort of thing. It isn't a question of charity, once you see the circumstances—you simply look, and realize that the most you can do is so trivial in comparison with what there is to be done that you . . . well, you do all you can and wish to heaven it were ten thousand times more. And then you try to find out where your rifle will do the most good, and it staggers you because there are so many places where they need everything you have and everything everybody else has. It so happened that a friend of mine was in one of the American surgical units at Neuilly. I couldn't spread my own little contributions over all the hospitals that needed it—there wouldn't have been enough to notice, so naturally I spent most of my time and most of my money at Neuilly. The cases there are all severe. The men need more help than the average, and there was one war in particular . . . I won't describe it to you, but the first time I ever set foot in it, I knew I'd found the place to take all

I had to give. And it was there that I met this man Morgan." He paused



"Was He Hurt So Badly?"

a moment. "And Morgan needed no more than anyone else in the ward."

"Was he . . . hurt so badly?" The girl's voice was full with feeling.

"Yes, badly," he said, "but that wasn't the point. He was alone. He was friendless. He was under the darkest cloud that ever man can live under. You know what it was, Mr. Cullen."

"The older man nodded tardily. "I have an idea," he conceded. "Well, there he was—wounded, and marooned in France, and with a bad conscience. Perhaps you can understand why he got my sympathy."

"Poor Dick!" said Angela, barely above a whisper, and Hilliard, looking across at her, was stirred by vague intuitions which rendered him guiltily uncomfortable. It had simply never occurred to him in announcing the death of a man who had run away from Syracuse in disgrace, he might find pity and forgiveness waiting for expression. Was there still an opportunity for him to change his tactics, to admit that it was only the unregenerate soul and the outward countenance of Dicky Morgan that had perished, and to maintain that a new being, a penitent and resolute being, had arisen phoenixlike to make atonement for the wasted years that had been ended by shrapnel fire from the lines? And suppose he did so, what would they say? If public opinion were to model itself upon the sorrow of poor little Angela Cullen, was it not better to confess at once, to wipe the slate clean, and to begin afresh? Had he said so much that the pathway to truth was closed—or was it a well-worn track to better than the truth, half told?

Moments, which are nothing but negative virtues anyway, hang on trifles. Hilliard was tottering on the uttermost edge of decision—and Mr. Cullen, finding the weight of an aimless charge against him, and settled the matter out of hand.

"He certainly had plenty to be sorry for," said Mr. Cullen.

"Oh, dad!" said Angela, with a quick intake of her breath.

Virtuous, was Mr. Cullen. A church-goer and a communicant, was Mr. Cullen. A giver of alms, and a friend to his friends—but in forgetting that the evil that men do shouldn't rightfully be allowed to live on after them, and in remembering, perhaps too clearly at that moment, the final interview he had held with Dicky Morgan, Mr. Cullen throttled repentance into a state of furious helplessness, and brought back Hilliard to his senses.

"Yes," said Hilliard, "he had plenty to be sorry for, and he was. Of his troubles here, I'm not capable of sitting as judge. Instead, I sat as confessor. So that you'll be more interested in that part of his life which you evidently haven't known about, and I have. He left here, I think, in December. He hadn't any fixed purpose; all he wanted was to find a place where he could begin over again on a fresh basis, and make a man of himself. . . . For that much, at least, you can give him credit."

"And I do," said Cullen, approvingly. Hilliard, swept again by the nearness of deliverance from his deceits, leaned forward. A strong indorsement dozen and first, her mother had forbidden him her house.

He dined with considerable leisure, and smoked a cigar almost to the end before he left the table. When he quitted the room, it was with practical assurance that his gravest fears were groundless, but for an additional precaution he read an evening paper in the lobby and endured in safety the inspection of a score of men who had known him well enough to refuse to loan him money.

At half-past eight, vastly heartened and refreshed, he equipped himself with certain documents from his suitcase, and called for a taxi. The address he gave the driver was high on the eastern hills; during the last half mile, Hilliard was peering out at the shaded bushes of houses where he

had played in his earlier youth. The car stopped; Hilliard went up a stone-flagged walk, up broad stone steps, and stood on a huge veranda. He was calm, and yet his knees were disconcertingly unsteady; he was determined, and yet his heart was pumping in uneven beats; for the moment, his throat was dusty dry.

As he gazed the level of the veranda, there was a stir of activity off to the right, and an erect, middle-aged man clambered out of a hansom, and came briskly forward. Back in the shadows Hilliard could detect the soft outlines of a white dress.

"Yes?" The middle-aged man was politely brusque.

"Is this . . . Mr. Cullen? Mr. James Cullen?"

"Yes sir!" The middle-aged man was very convincing about it. "Yes, sir. What can I do for you?"

Hilliard bowed stiffly from the hips—a touch of foreign courtesy which had its effect.

"If you're at leisure, Mr. Cullen, I should like very much to have a word with you. On—I think I may call it so—urgent private matters. My name is Hilliard. In brief, I've come up from New York today to bring you a letter from a young man named Richard Morgan."

"Morgan?" said the older man sharply, "Dick Morgan?" Back in the shadows there was a sudden rustle. "Who's he?"

"He's dead," said Hilliard. "He died in France." Mr. Cullen stood perfectly still, and Hilliard, watching him intently, was overcome by resentment at the knowledge that two years ago this man had held Hilliard's fate in his thick fingers.

"No!" said Mr. Cullen. "Of all things! Well, what do you know about that? Dick Morgan dead?" There was surprise, but little indignation in his tone. "Isn't that terrible! And over in France! . . . Angela, did you hear that?"

More rustling from the shadows, and a slim figure stepping out of them into the foreground; it was Angela Cullen, just over the brink of seventeen, exquisitely small and blonde, and profoundly agitated by the news. Hilliard bowed mechanically; he had remembered her as a vivid little hoyden. Queer, that his heart should skip a beat or two at beholding her now. But she had brought the first remembrance of untroubled days back to him, and the contrast hurt—astonishingly.

"Oh, dad!" she said with a quick intake of her breath. "Oh . . . And clung to him for refuge, staring the white with wide and fearful eyes at the tall stranger who had delivered the laconic message."

Cullen held her close, and cleared his throat. He was in the common-enough situation of a man who feels that he ought to be deeply moved, and isn't, and wonders why; and his transparent effort to be funeral was slightly overdone.

"It's a great shock to us—of course," he said, speaking slowly. "A great shock. . . . Oh! Mr. Hilliard—my daughter. Well, I must say . . . Suppose we sit down and talk this over."

Hilliard bowed again; Mr. Cullen, his arm encircling Angela, led the way to the huddle and its reinforcement of wicker chairs. The trio was seated; Hilliard coughed delicately, and after that, there was a brief silence. Gradually, the air was charged with constraint. Here he was, and there was Angela and Mr. Cullen—all of them a little older, all of them a great deal more repressed, but even so here they were, these three, just as they had sat in the same place, on the same sort of summer evenings, when Dicky Morgan wasn't yet anathema, and when . . . "This . . . this thing happened some time ago, did it? You were abroad yourself?"

"Yes, I was."

"I want to hear about Dick," said Angela in a dry little voice. "Please! And . . . and who are you, Mr. Hilliard?"

"Angela!" said her father, reproachfully, but Hilliard, coughing with great vehemence, felt a sudden influx of triumph which gave him confidence. It was the triumph of dramatic success; the consciousness that whatever might come next, he had actually appeared before people who knew him best, and that they saw a stranger. He smiled, as a churchman smiles.

"All I pretend to be is a friend of Dick's."

"Oh! A friend!" Cullen's intonation was curiously warped.

"Perhaps you'll understand better if I go back to the beginning. Shall I?"

"Do," Cullen motioned him carte-blanche, and Hilliard took a long breath, and began.

"Back in May, 1915," he said, "I went to England and then to France to arrange some government contracts; vehemently thrilled him; his own cheeks reddened, and his heart was abruptly quickened at the sight of her at the same time that it congested from her father's estimate. "You know," he said, "that bravery under fire has a peculiar reward. It's called a citation. In orders. You think that Morgan wasn't brave, Mr. Cullen. But there's proof. A proof that even you must recognize." He tempered his voice. "For here," he said, whipping a folded paper into view, "is what the republic of France says about him! Here is the record that will endure as long as France does. Here, Mr. Cullen, is Dicky Morgan's citation!"

Dead quiet—for second after second, Angela had turned pale; she was blinking hard.

"His . . . citation?" Mr. Cullen mopped his forehead.

"His own copy of it was lost, but I brought the official Journal . . . shall I translate?"

"Pierre Dutoit, private of the sixty-ninth Territorials, during the battles of the fourth of May and the days following, has made exhibit of the highest devotion and the greatest courage; and especially by carrying out a

volunteer duty, under heavy fire on the night of the sixth of May, has given to his whole detachment an extraordinary example of loyalty and heroic sacrifice."

He gave the newspaper to Mr. Cullen. "And here—in his Croix de



"And Here is His Croix de Guerre."

Guerre." On impulse, he handed it not to Mr. Cullen, whose palm was ready for it, but to Angela.

She had taken the decoration half fearfully, and she had glanced at Hilliard with an expression so curiously combined of awe and joy and jealousy that his own eyes wavered, and he had momentarily averted his gaze. When he had ventured to turn to her again, she had curled one hand to her breast, pressed tightly, she was looking down at the bronze cross in her lap, and her shoulders were shaking perceptibly. Hilliard gripped the arms of his chair, and every muscle of him was drawn taut. . . . his face was sudden tragedy, and horror clutched at him. Angela was crying.

"Stolen, by supreme effort, at the news of Morgan's death, she was crying, now that she believed he had died gloriously. It was a hard problem for him to analyze. . . . It was so magnificently complimentary and inconsistent."

"It would seem to me," said Mr. Cullen, somewhat thickly, "that he wiped the slate clean enough for all practical purposes, anyway." He took the war cross from Angela's reverent fingers, and examined it curiously. He looked at Angela, and slipped his arm around her; she sat up straighter, and drew a shivering breath. "I may have been wrong in my judgment," said Mr. Cullen soberly.

Hilliard, who had been moodily sunk in reverie, fumbled a third time in his inner coat pocket.

"He sent you a letter," he said. "I suppose you've been wondering, under all the circumstances, what brought me up here to you. It wasn't to eulogize him particularly; it was to bring you his message. And perhaps I'd better say now that he made me read it."

With Angela peering hard over his shoulder, Mr. Cullen strained to decipher the uneven penmanship. He began to read aloud:

"Dear Mr. Cullen:

"I am asking Mr. Henry Hilliard to bring you this letter personally. I want him to tell you what I'm not writing, too. And you can tell other people, if you care to."

"I want you to know that since I've had time to think, I've changed my mind about a good many things. I've come to the conclusion that you were right and I was wrong. Maybe you won't remember the last talk we had together, but I do. You told me then that I didn't have it in me to make good unless I learned that I was about the most worthless young man in town, and the one with the hardest row to hoe in order to make something out of myself, and set out from there. Well, I've learned it. I had to. Of course, I couldn't agree with you at the time. That wouldn't have been expected. But ever here I've had one lesson after another. Some of them were pretty bitter, but they're all helped. And since May, when I was hurt, I've had lots of time to think them over."

"I never deserved your kindness and now I can't ever repay it. But it may of Morgan's ambition at this juncture might yet have brought about a reconciliation."

"I'm glad you do, Mr. Cullen. . . . I think myself it was the only course he could have taken." He hung perilously upon the response; it would either justify or condemn his present attitude.

"That's probably why he took it," said Mr. Cullen. "Oh, I'm fair enough to him, Mr. Hilliard, but as for judgment—" He shook his head firmly. "What made him go to France?"

Hilliard sat back. The gates of truth changed shut.

"That came to him as the logical course," he said shortly. "He'd met with some brother adventurers in New York, and they put the idea into his head. He had no money, so that he worked his passage across on the Moutette, a French tramp, in January, 1915. On the other side, he met a lieutenant of artillery who took a fancy to him. As you undoubtedly know, he spoke French like a native, and that made it easy for him. France is a land of papers, and of records; and papers and records can be created, shuffled—when there's a reason. The reason was that a republic was willing to be a forger if that were a condition to his being a patriot. His conception of patriotism was to enlist every able-bodied man in the service of France. But at that time, the war was still rather exclusive as far as Americans were concerned. So that Dicky Morgan disappeared from earth—and there was a new soldier of the sixty-ninth Territorials by the name

of Pierre Dutoit . . . 'Peter Nobody'."

"What?" said Mr. Cullen.

Hilliard shrugged his shoulders.

"I said he told me much about himself. He pulled under his own name, and I dare say you can verify that in New York. But when he landed, he took an alias. He had wanted to start over again, unhampered. Nothing could have been more opportune than this chance. See what it gave him! He simply dropped out of the world. . . . It was the possibility of losing himself utterly that first appealed to him. And there must have been a good cause."

"Yes," said Mr. Cullen absently. "There was, but . . . always theatrical, Dick was. That was so, like him—to do just that sort of thing, and to do it just that way."

"As nearly as I could gather," said Hilliard, "he had been practically . . . or . . . ostracized here. Is that correct?" He noted that Angela blushed at the suggestion, and that her head was drooping very low.

"Y-e-e-s, but there was a good reason for it."

"Oh! dad!" said Angela, pleadingly, below her breath. "Please don't say things like that—I can't stand any more."

"What his offense may have been, I don't know," said Hilliard, plunging doggedly into his narrative. "But he left town, so he told me, in a tremendous revolution of feeling. His one ambition was to make something of himself, to wash out the past—to justify his existence. And he went overseas with the idea of genuine service and sacrifice. And very soon, terribly soon . . . during a night attack . . . they got him." Hilliard paused effectively. "There wasn't a chance in a hundred for him to recover, and he knew it. And then it came to him, blindingly and desperately, that the world—that is, the world which had known him in his failures—would never know what he had done. He had made his sacrifice, and it was useless. In hospital, he was Pierre Dutoit, you see . . . and between that character, and his own, was the barrier of the suffering he had glimpsed so eagerly—his alias, and his false record. No one would have any reason to doubt that he wasn't what he purported to be. He craved to tell someone; to send back a message to his old friends; and I happened to be there—and he confided in me. And here I am, Mr. Cullen. Bringing credentials. Now, in the first place, I have a photograph of him, taken from his original passport." He produced it from his pocket, and offered it to Mr. Cullen. "Is there any mistake, sir? Or is it the Dick Morgan you know?"

Mr. Cullen switched on a standing lamp; Angela hid her face, and shrank back from the white electric glare.

"Yes—yes," he gave the tiny picture to his daughter. "There's no question about it, Mr. Hilliard."

"That's Dick!" said Angela agonizedly.

"With his signature, of course—you recognize it, do you?"

"It's his handwriting fast enough," conceded Mr. Cullen. He looked up at Hilliard, and his brows were furrowed, as though he were struggling to comprehend what all this had to do with the Cullen family. "Yes. Dramatic boy, he was—always. Shows—don't it?"

"Dramatic—yes. That is—imaginative. Venturesome. And it's a quality that sometimes makes heroes, Mr. Cullen. . . . Would you have called him brave?"

"I'm not sure of that, sir. I—" "I would!" said Angela. "I would!" "Foolhardy, often. But brave."

"Well, then!" said Hilliard, nodding. He was transfixed by the vision of Angela Cullen, who had started up in passionate defense of an old-time playmate; her cheeks were flushed, her eyes were shining—she was ineffably appealing in her fearless grief and in her loyalty. For the first time, Hilliard could see how the passing years had brought out the woman in her; he could see, under the dazzling light of the porch lamp, what an adorable champion he had left behind him. Her eyes . . . He reflected a moment. "How long are you staying in town, Mr. Hilliard?"

"I've made no plans whatever," he said after a slight pause. "I sold my interests to a British syndicate of bankers two months ago. My home is where my baggage is. I'm thinking of taking a day or two to see certain of Dick's friends—the ones he talked about most—and after that the future is on the knees of the gods."

Mr. Cullen regarded him with sincere respect.

"It would give me great pleasure," he said, a trifle pompously, "if you would be my guest for the time you're here, Mr. Hilliard. It would please me very much indeed." Hilliard's heart pounded.

"And me too," said Angela, gently. Hilliard's heart threatened to suffocate him; not entirely because the game was going so infinitely better than he had dared to hope, but also because it was Angela who entreated him.

"It's wonderfully good of you," he protested, "but I couldn't disturb you to that extent. Thank you, but—"

Mr. Cullen stopped him by an inclusive gesture.

"You won't disturb us in the slightest! I wish you'd come with us, Mr. Hilliard. I should feel much better than having you stay downtown."

"Well," said Hilliard, dubiously. His soul was filled with unholty joy, but his outward demeanor was deprecatory. "It's ever so kind of you; still—"

"As a favor to me," urged Mr. Cullen.

"As a favor to me," echoed Angela, and Hilliard looked attentively at her, and was obviously swayed. She noted it; he had intended her to notice it. He gave her a smile which had the power, even in her sober mood, to draw a faint response in kind.

"If you're sure it won't be a hardship to you—"

"Nonsense! It's settled then, is it? I'll send one of my cars down for you

things." Hilliard's eyes flickered at the ingenuous vanity; he had recently learned that Mr. Cullen had made more money during the past twelve months than during the previous twelve years.

"Well," he said, "if you're so charitable as to insist—"

"I do, sir, I do . . . You're at the Ormondville, of course?"

Angela, who had been listening intently, started up at the unmistakable echo of footsteps on the walk.

"Here comes Carol!" she gasped. "And . . . and Jack! Oh, Mr. Hilliard! Oh, dad! Who's going to tell her?"

As Mr. Cullen blushed, Hilliard put out his hand in a motion of supreme restraint. "Whatever Dick Morgan may have been at home," he said, "I knew him after he offered his life for a great ideal, and I'm proud that he



And Turned to Face the Girl He Had Tried to Die For.

called me his friend. I'll tell Miss Durant myself, please. It's my right." And turned to face the girl he had tried to die for, and failed.

CHAPTER IV.

She had always been, when he last saw her, the outstanding beauty of Syracuse, but he was unaccustomed to behold what the interval of two years had done for her. She had taken upon herself a new maturity; her figure, exceptionally graceful, was still slender; but suggestive of a more womanly, a more inclusive charm.

It was being presented to her! He, who had kissed her a thousand times, was undergoing the ritual of presentation—and she was smiling at him with those grave, sweet eyes of hers, and calling him by his adopted name! His mask of protection had never seemed so slight, so insufficient; the fragrance of her, and the illusion caused by this, threatened his balance and set his nerves on edge; fortunately, the routine of the conventions intervened to save him from his inarticulateness. For one thing, there was the rite of introduction to Armstrong, and after that there was a dash of promiscuous conversation, with not a little weather philosophy in it. Then came the inexorable hush caused by the presence of a stranger whose fads and fancies are still a matter of conjecture, and out of that hush, a question, and Hilliard was suddenly visited by a species of self-hypnosis.

If he had been moved at all by the sight of Angela, whom he had loved please you to know that this war has taught me what you tried to, and couldn't—that I was as close to zero value at home as a man could be. It's only through this war that I've got any pride in myself, and I'm sort of like Kipling's gentleman ranker—I'm proud of myself because I've done away with all the other kinds of pride I used to have. And I believe I've made good—not as a great general, but as a private soldier. That was the trouble at home—I was only fit to be a private, and I thought I could be a general off hand. You said 'I'd do well if I learned that, and I have. They gave me the Croix de Guerre, and in a way, that proves it, doesn't it? Notice that they didn't even make me a corporal, though! That's all right—I haven't had enough training yet to be a corporal! It's curious that I'll admit that, isn't it?"

"I want you to know that I've thought of you a great deal. I don't blame you for letting me go. I did once, but I don't now. Please think of me, though, as a man who came through at the finish, even if he'd been pretty hopeless before."

"Hilliard, the best man in the world, has promised to bring you this letter. I hope you'll be glad to see him, and to hear his side of the story. This is my apology and my blessing, if that's worth anything to you. I send a kiss to Angela."

"R. M."

Mr. Cullen ended with a falling inflection, and let the hand which held the letter drop to his knee.

"The letter, as you might guess from the looks of it," said Hilliard, "was written at several different times—according to his strength. I want you to realize, too, Mr. Cullen, that it was no small effort for him to write it. And then I was in Switzerland when he died, and his possessions had all gone to one of those tape-bound bureaucrats, so that I had a fearful time to identify myself and get what he had meant me to have, and after that, I had to make a sudden trip to Russia, and back to England again. There were delays—delays. I was ill for several months myself; I had typhoid in London. I should have mailed these things to you long ago, but I had to wait to come in person. I've had to wait. And every day I've prayed that in another week or two I should start for home. I feel that

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HOLY CITY NOW FORGOTTEN

Established by Mormons on Island in Lake Michigan, It Was of Considerable Importance.

The Wisconsin State Historical society in preparing a history of the Mormons who settled in and around the state during the middle of the nineteenth century. The history will contain much new material concerning the early Mormons who settled in Illinois and built their sacred city of Nauvoo, just above Keokuk.

After the death of Joseph Smith, leader of the Mormons, in 1844, one of the claimants to the succession was James J. Strang of Burlington, Wis., who was converted to Mormonism in 1833 by missionaries who came to Burlington. Strang soon gained a strong following and established a holy city at Yreka, where his followers made their headquarters, and in 1850 Strang and his followers moved to the Brigham Young movement in Utah.

About 1849 Strang moved his followers to Beaver Island in Lake Michigan, where he built a new sacred city, and had his headquarters from 1849 to 1850. This city of St. James was the most important between Detroit and Milwaukee. Strang met death at the hands of two of his followers. His left no successor, and the Gentiles, profiting by the confusion, descended on his domain and looted it. The inhabitants were forced to leave with such of their possessions as they could carry, and were defeated by both to Chicago and Milwaukee. The church built up by Strang was thus destroyed. It is estimated that of this branch of the Mormonism less than two hundred now remain.

SUGAR FROM TREE AND FIELD

Years Ago People Got Sweetening Material From the Maple and the Watermelon.

As long ago as 1701 Dr. Benjamin Rush put before the Philosophical society of Philadelphia an earnest proposal to use maple sugar, pointing out that "for a great number of years many hundred private families in New York and Pennsylvania have supplied themselves plentifully with this sugar during the whole year."

The year before that the United States had bought over 17,500,000 pounds of brown sugar, and more than 200,000 pounds of other varieties from the West Indies. Seven years after Doctor Rush made his appeal the brown sugar importation amounted to nearly 67,000,000 pounds, and the total sugar exceeded 20,500,000 pounds. At that time somebody in Philadelphia succeeded in obtaining sugar from watermelons, getting half a pint of sirup by gradually boiling the strained pulp and juice of a melon that weighed 14 pounds. This led J. B. Bordley, an agricultural writer, to compute in a book published in 1801 that an acre of watermelons would yield \$143 worth of sirup.

Anti-Aircraft Fire Control.

The army officer assigned to the anti-aircraft artillery has hitherto been regarded by his comrades of the line as a mathematical prodigy, with head full of figures, formulas, and mystic symbols. Now appears a mechanical apparatus prepared to do most of his calculating for him, says the Popular Mechanics magazine in an illustrated article. Over a terrain board hangs an object which is moved in exact correspondence with the flight of the hostile air craft. From this object cords stretch down to positions of friendly batteries and searchlights. Here the cords wind on registering drums to show the range in yards from each station to the target. Similarly, at each gun or searchlight station is a vertical quadrant, permitting the angle of elevation to be read at a glance.

Ship's Remarkable Record.

Twenty years on a reef in Magellan straits has in no way incapacitated the four-master Alejandrina, which has just docked in New York with a cargo of wool from Patagonia, valued at \$1,500,000. For a score of years the huge hulk of the vessel lay on a reef at the southern point of South America, exposed to all the elements, but so well constructed that, after a 92-day voyage from the graveyard to New York, examination in dry dock showed her practically undamaged. The tall masts of the ship would not permit her to pass under the Brooklyn bridge.

Word to the Women.

It may not begot undue attention, but 240,162,943 needles were made in the United States last year. It would be pleasant mental recreation for a long evening to figure how many hours of labor, based on the proverb that a stitch in time saves nine, would have been saved the women of the nation if all these needles had been applied at the psychological moment.

THE MAN NOBODY KNEW

Continued from Page 2

I owe you this explanation and a great plea for forgiveness for what must seem to you like gross indifference on my part. But I landed hardly two weeks ago, and I came up to you at the earliest possible moment.

"In some ways, he was a most remarkable young man," said Mr. Cullen, irrelevantly. "Nobody ever understood why he turned out such a black sheep. Came from a fine old family. I suppose his father was one of the most loved men in Onondaga county. Dick lived for years on his father's reputation, after people stopped noticing him on his own account. Just took advantage of the fact that nobody could quite bear to be harsh to his father's son. But he was always a wild young chap, nothing very bad, except that just too much of anything—including liquor—was just enough for him. Had too quick a temper to be diplomatic enough to hold a job, and didn't care much about working hard, and finally the tide turned, and he began to get treated just as if his father hadn't been a sort of popular idol, and then his disposition soured, and he made some bad mistakes. I gave him the last job he ever had in Syracuse, but I had to let him go. . . . and I told him some plain facts when I did. That's what he refers to."

"I assumed," said Hilliard, hesitatingly, "that at one time he had been what you might call . . . disappointed in love? Something was weighing on him—he practically admitted . . . but that was one point that he didn't appear to want to confess, even to me."

"He was engaged to Carol Durant," Angela had taken the cross again, and held it like a precious relic. "She broke it off, just before he went away."

"The day before," added Mr. Cullen. "That was one of the two reasons why he went."

Hilliard nodded. "I see. . . . On account of his habits?"

"That was the gossip," said Mr. Cullen heavily. "Doctor Durant was supposed to have—"

"Didn't he write to her?" asked Angela, raising her eyes.

"Not that I . . ." He stopped quickly. "I trust you'll forgive me, but I'd laughed from various remarks he made at different times, that he was really . . . that he was greatly attached to you." This last was addressed to Angela, who was both dignified and shaken by the suggestion. Her father, however, nodded in the negative.

"Angela wasn't much more than fifteen, sir. They were great friends; he was very fond of her. No, it was Carol Durant he was engaged to. Didn't he ask you to see her?"

"No."

"But you will, I hope, won't you?" "You can see Carol here tonight, if you care to," said Angela, uncertainly. "She and . . . and a friend of hers are coming over to talk about another Red Cross drive. Carol's on the committee. They ought to be here any minute now."

"Yes," said Hilliard. "If I'm going to see her, I think I should rather see her here."

Mr. Cullen sighed stertorously. "Well, perhaps it's better . . . and I shall want to telephone this to the Herald if you don't object. It's the least we can do, all things consid."

Her eyebrows lifted, and her nostrils dilated the merest trifle. Her breath was coming more rapidly now; she was nearing the breaking point of her resistance, and all of them knew it. The moment was agonizingly prolonged. Hilliard, gazing without a quaver at the girl he had thought he loved beyond all else in this world or the next, was singularly relaxed as he observed her symptoms. She had really cared, then . . . so much the greater pity that she hadn't kept him caring . . . as she might.

"Can that be possible?" she said, hardly above a whisper.

"I'm sorry—but—"

"I wouldn't have believed it could be true." She gave a long, tremulous breath, and looked about her, half-dazed and half-perceptive. Her eyes strayed back to Hilliard. "Tell me about it," she said, almost inaudibly.

"Carol, dear!" Angela was stimulated to active sympathy. "Sit down—please! Oh, Mr. Hilliard!"

"No—yes, I . . . I'll sit down!" Her eyes seemed magnetized to Hilliard's. "Only I want to hear—I want to hear!"

"Tell her from the beginning," said Cullen, mopping his forehead. Get a glass of water . . . anything else, Carol?"

She shook her head. "Tell me!" she said. "I want to know!"

So that Hilliard, inspired by the realization that he was under the protection of the shadows, and gathering fresh assurance with every sentence, went through that tragic narrative a second time. And as he told the tale of Dicky Morgan, he was greatly engulfed by the surge of Dicky Morgan's grievances; his voice, trembled with righteousness; he gradually lost his loathing for the part he played, and played it with every atom of his energy; he was a defendant, and a witness and a judge for Dicky Morgan all in one—and his verdict was for acquittal. Miss Durant's eyes never left his face.

"And that," she said presently, "is all there is to tell?"

"That's the end," said Hilliard simply. And in the long hiatus which followed, he was wondering . . . wondering . . . vague aimless thoughts, with no beginning and no conclusive outcome, but the central figure, fitting, elusive, was always Carol Durant. He told himself fiercely that he hated her, that for two venal years he had hated her, that he had come back to Syracuse primarily to see her again, with his whole soul for the wounds in his heart, the wounds of his body, still . . . O God! why couldn't the surgeons have cut

away his memory, and left him sane! He was prodigiously relieved when Mr. Cullen, well-meaning but awkward, blurted out a paroxysm of eulogy. Armstrong, eager to relieve the congested ways of thought, ventured into the realm of platitudes—and something in his manner caught Hilliard's attention. The man was actually possessive—said Hilliard, having no envy of his possession, cursed him on general principles nevertheless. And then Hilliard was again in demand; there was a flood of incoherent questioning, and he was giving details, answering queries, volunteering information which might never have been asked, describing Neully the hospital, the surgeons, the nurses, the wholly indescribable atmosphere of Franco in wartime. He was strengthening his position, phrase by phrase; his eloquence redoubled; he had laid a rock foundation never to be successfully assailed. There came an abrupt pause; Miss Durant rose and came to him, and he was on his feet to meet her.

"Thank you," she said, giving him her hands. His heart missed a beat; his blood ran cold. "Thank you. If you can . . . I wish you'd talk to me again before you go . . . alone . . . I wish it very much. You've made me . . . at least, I can be glad you were there . . . to help him, but I want to know so much more . . . so infinitely much more . . ."

A fleeting impulse clawed at Hilliard's judgment; he yielded to it. It meant the alteration of his plan of action, it meant a trifle more of danger; and a gratuitous risk at that, but it was genius—genius!

"Miss Durant!" He made sure that the others were beyond the range of



"Miss Durant!"

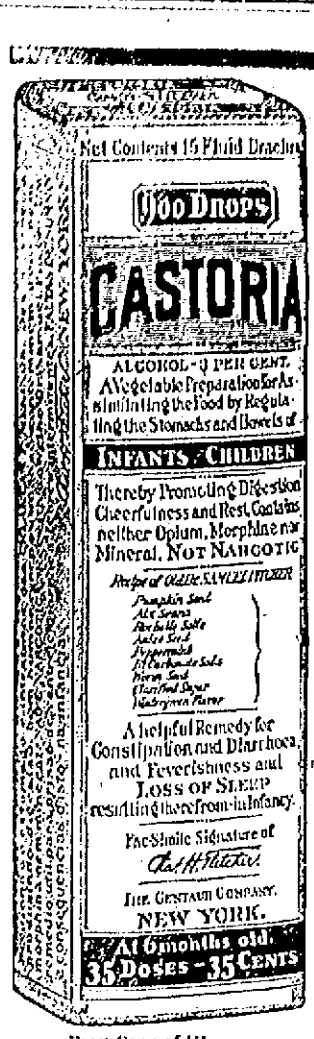
his voice. "Miss Durant! I said he sent no word to you; that was true as far as I knew the truth, but there's one letter he started to write—just at the last . . . it wasn't addressed to a younger sister, he was, by comparison, shaken as by a whirlwind by the sight of Carol Durant, whom he had loved as a woman. Not on the train, not at the hotel, not even when he witnessed Angela's severe grief, had he remotely conceived that this instant would be so difficult to surmount. What in New York had secured a regeneration, and earlier on this same evening had appeared a very dubious deception, was rapidly taking upon itself the color of irretrievable wrong. His imagination was aroused beyond belief; and as he stared in dumb suspense at Carol, recalling a thousand episodes and a thousand privileges of the long ago, he was preyed upon by a slow-stealing grimace of despair which left him sick with misery."

She was waiting for an answer—and the others were waiting, too, and watching him. He felt that guilt was stamped on his every feature . . . he felt that every thought of his must be as crystal to the four who waited for him to speak.

He was himself and he was not himself; he was ostensibly Henry Hilliard, a man in whom it couldn't be suspected that the heart and soul of Dicky Morgan were embodied; he was transcendentalist; a spectator at his own funeral. Sight of the Croix de Guerre of poor Pierre Dutout, who in bequeathing that impressive bit of bronze to him, hadn't dreamed that he was leaving a heritage of chicanery along with it, engendered in Hilliard a thrill which nearly found its outlet in a paroxysm of wild laughter. And the newspaper, with Dutout's most genuine citation in it! And the old passport photograph which he had hidden for fear that his real name, indorsed on it, might be called home, together with proof to the world that he hadn't been a hero—that he had failed in this, as in every other undertaking of his life. And all the dates in accuracy! And if anyone cared to trace back the story, where was the flaw? Where was there a loophole? And who would recognize Dicky Morgan in his cloak and mask of utter miracle?

Who had?

Lightninglike, his brain included all the salient items of the picture in a single flash. There was Dicky Morgan, sailing away to France—which could be proved. There was a number, and a name attached to it, and—since Hilliard's sturdy defense of Dicky Morgan had had a grain of truth in it, and one of the steps of his many-sided progress carefully omitted—a name had really been assumed, and had endured from the date of enlistment to the date of discharge. It was the individual's recorded name in the army and at Neully—and it wasn't Morgan and it wasn't Hilliard and it wasn't Dutout. No one here knew it, or ever would know it; even Harmon didn't know it; it was the first sobriquet of a shell-torn individual who had been taken to Neully, and had been made whole again. No



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Bears the
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CASTORIA

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK

one at Neully had ever set eyes on Dicky Morgan's real face! But a certain man named Dutout had been decorated and died, and that could be proved—was proved! Hilliard had borrowed Dutout's name in perfect safety; and the trait was cold. And here was a fourth man, Hilliard—to take his word for it—and the world is larger than the curiosity of sincere people to encompass.

No—if a Neully surgeon ever told as one of the mysterious chapters of the war what had happened to a certain phony individual that summer, the name would suggest nothing. And as for as checking up the visits of a mythical Hilliard to a very real Dutout was concerned, who would profess to remember? The testimony of my single witness would be hampered.

The voice of Carol Durant was echoing in Hilliard's ears, and Hilliard, yielding to a tidal wave of recklessness, and of swelling anger at imaginary wrongs, looked squarely into Carol's eyes, and spoke with winning urgency.

"Yes," he said. "I have news of Morgan. In fact, I'm here in Syracuse solely because I have it. I've just been telling Mr. Cullen—and Miss Cullen—that I was with him when he died."

She didn't speak, at first; she merely looked at Hilliard and grew very white, and her lips quivered. Presently she swayed a little, and reached out with her hand toward the back of a convenient chair. Armstrong stepped toward her, and Angela Cullen slipped an arm around her waist.

"He's . . . dead?" she repeated, and her tone was not yet free from a certain incredulity, as though the fact were of itself impossible, and the statement of it subject to discussion.

"Yes, Miss Durant."

She moistened her lips; her eyes were very bright, unnaturally bright, so that Hilliard was fascinated, and appalled.

"You . . . You know that?" she asked, again with that queer inflexion of amazed doubt.

"Yes, I know it."

The others were standing as statues; Mr. Cullen, snatching at the first idea of consolation to present itself, fumbled for his daughter's other hand, which still retained the trophy a better man had won.

"Here's what they gave him, Carol! Look! The Croix de Guerre! Don't let's think of anything but what he . . . let's be proud of him! I—"

"Oh, yes," she said inertly, and took the cross in her palm. She dropped her eyes for a moment, then raised them to the level of Hilliard's. "Didn't he send some word to me?"

"No," Hilliard's nod was very min- istic. "No, I'm sorry, but—"

work of the surgeons was not far short of miraculous; he couldn't upset it, not by any effort of his will. The eyes might flash, or lower, or chill—the other features were still calm and strong in their splendid glory. Even now, the face which he saw reflected in the mirror was one to convert the most hurried of all passing strangers to a new, if unformed, assurance in the brotherhood of man.

"You dirty blackguard!" said Hilliard, showing his teeth. He went pensively back to the letter, studied it, gazed at the floor.

"But after all," he said, "no matter what she or anybody else did to me . . . and if I can kill two birds with one stone, and what I've wanted to be—all except this damnable way of

going about it. . . . She acted as though this infernal lying letter would please her—that's not the point; it's a quicker way to get at the doctor. . . . Well, it gets her a letter I never intended to write . . . and Dutout's war cross, too . . . that'll make it all the easier. . . . I'll give her that. Angela was going to have it, still. . . . So I was 'one of her dearest friends,' was I? What's that worth? Henry Hilliard, bringing back the news from the front?" He snuffed scornfully. "Ten thousand dollars—I hope. And the doctor'll make twenty out of it. . . . Gad! that's turning the other cheek with a vengeance! Hanged if I don't almost wish he'd lose his rotten money! But that can't be helped—I'll get some satisfaction somehow."

He reread the unfinished note, folded, it caused it heavily for versatility, and gave it the final examination.

"Business . . . is business," he said, musing. "That was a pretty sporty thing for me to do . . . to tell her there was a letter. Bit of a chance, too. And after smothering our engagement, she could stand there and tell me . . . oh, rubbish! So suppose we say . . . fifteen thousand from the doctor! But confound it—the better salesman I am, the more I get out of him, the more he makes! Whew! Where's the satisfaction in that? . . ."

His pupils had narrowed again, giving the lie to the sweetness of his smiling mouth. Then the smile faded and Hilliard was staring fixedly at the document in his hands.

"I wonder who in thunder that man Armstrong is?" said the masquerader who had prided himself that he no longer cared.

To be continued

What Makes Corn Pop?

A grain of "popcorn" is filled with tightly-packed starch grains. The inside of the grain is divided into a large number of cells, each of which may be likened to a tiny box, the walls of which are sufficiently strong to withstand considerable pressure from within. Upon the application of heat the moisture present in each little box is converted into steam that finally escapes by explosion. The grain of corn then literally turns inside out and is transformed into a large mass of snow-white starch.

Weather and the Death Rate.

The general death rate is found to increase with rising temperature, and to diminish with a falling thermometer. These conclusions are reached by Doctor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale, and are a result of a study of about 400,000 deaths in New York city in connection with the weather on the day of death. The peculiarities seem to apply to all seasons. Variably in the weather is healthful and stimulating, and it is believed that some variability is as essential as proper humidity.

Fitting a Bear With New Teeth.

A grizzly bear may wear out his teeth, just the same as a human being. When he needs new ones he gets them, particularly in America. More animal dentistry has been done here than in any other country. Once, when an old pet bear belonging to the owner of a well-known menagerie was fitted with a complete set of false teeth, it was necessary to glue the plates to the bear's mouth to keep them in place.

Special Bargains

Full and Winter Woolsens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic markets at 10 per cent less than our regular prices. They are in order to make room for the Spring and Summer styles, which will arrive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,
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NEWPORT, R. I.

FEW LEAVE WILLS

Seemingly, Expectation of Death
Is Not General.

Man Who Has Only a Small Estate to Leave Is the Most Apt to Think That a Legal Document Is Not Necessary.

There are two reasons why people put off the making of a will. In the first place, as Clever long ago pointed out, "no one is so old as to think that he may not live a year." If it be winter, the average man, of any age, is sure that he will carry on to see the robins return and to breathe fresh life with the spring; and in summer he knows full well that he is not destined to pass out until he has harvested this year's garden crop. It was so in Clever's time; it is today. Death is never imminent; we take a day off to attend the funeral of the man whose desk was next to ours in the office, and returning from the cemetery we say to ourselves: "I ought to put my affairs in shape so that my wife will be all right in case anything should happen to me." But we do not do it. "I'm right in the midst of things now," we say. "In another ten years I'll have something worth writing down in a will. Then I'll want to think the matter over carefully and arrange a fair division between my wife and the children and the relatives; but it's hardly worth while troubling about now." The man in the Scriptures is typical of most of us. "Things are going well with me," he said in effect. "I will pull down my burns and build greater." And that night his soul was required of him.

And the second reason why will making is not popular is because there is a general impression that a will is a luxury for the rich. It is expected that Mr. Million, when he dies, will leave his estate carefully guarded by a long legal document; but the man who has nothing but a house and lot and \$500 in the bank assumes that it isn't enough to bother the court about. So he dies, and his wife, who might, under a proper will, have entered into the enjoyment of his estate at once, with very little legal formality, finds herself compelled to give bonds, and go through an immense amount of red tape; and is fortunate if she is not involved in a family feud before the negotiations are completed. Even if she comes through safely, she has paid more than she can afford, in fees and charges—all of which would have been largely obviated by a proper will.

The rich man's estate will stand it. There will be enough left for his heirs even after the courts and lawyers are through. A will for him is more or less of a luxury; but it is a necessity to the man of small means; and the smaller the estate the more essential. Collier's Weekly.

"Silk" From Pulp.

Fifteen million pairs of "silk" stockings, the product of forests, were sent out of the United States last year to compete with the product of the oriental silkworm.

The process by which the forests are turned into silk stockings is a comparatively simple one. Wood pulp is treated with caustic soda to form a sediment cellulose, and then dissolved in carbon disulphide. The artificial product has a greater brilliancy than natural silk, but is somewhat harsher to the touch.

It is now used, not only for hosiery, but for dress trimmings, upholstery and rugs, for insulating electric wire, and making durable mantles for incandescent lights. The artificial silks exported by the states go to all parts of the world, and actually invade the countries in which natural silk is produced, including China, Japan, and Italy, the chief silk-producing countries of the world.

Mr. Hughes and the Landlords.

Mr. Hughes, the Australian prime minister, has one characteristic of the "Diggers." He can go very straight to the point which he wishes to reach. Recently the landlord of a wounded soldier raised his rent. This particular landlord was a rich man. Mr. Hughes promptly informed landlords in general through the house of representatives that a repetition of this rent raising would mean the widespread publication of the names and particulars of the case, and he would follow up the publication by inflicting any punishment he found possible.

Greedy for Wasps.

The common green frog has been discovered to possess an insatiable greed for wasps. This extraordinary appetite does not seem to be in the least checked by an occasional sting. The protecting color of the frog, which lies motionless upon leaves, no doubt deceives the most wary of insects into sense of security.

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FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Mercury.

NEWPORT, R. I.
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Saturday, February 28, 1920

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STILL IN DOUBT

The Woman Suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States now lacks three States to make the bill the law of the land and give the women the right to vote in all States and on all questions. It is just now an interesting case to find where these three States are to be located and which one will be the 36th. The 33d State to act favorably on the amendment was Oklahoma, which ratified it this week.

At present it looks a little dubious to being able to get the requisite number in season for the fall elections. The nine States which have neither accepted or rejected the amendment are: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

The West Virginia legislature was called to meet yesterday and favorable action is expected there at once. The Governor of Washington will call the legislature together if needed and favorable action is expected from that State. This will leave one State short, and where to get that State is the question. Tennessee and Louisiana, as are most of the Southern States, are opposed to the amendment and the Governors will not call special sessions of the legislatures. The Suffragists must look to Connecticut, Vermont or Delaware for the one vote. In Vermont, Governor Clement has expressed himself as opposed to the amendment and to a special session of the legislature. Connecticut is not likely to have a special session of the legislature for action on the suffrage amendment. Governor Holcomb has refused on a dozen occasions to issue a call for a special session.

There are no indications that the Delaware legislature will be convened in special session to ratify the suffrage amendment. Governor Townsend has not given assurances that he will call a special session; and even in the event of a special session it is very doubtful if sufficient votes could be obtained to pass the amendment. Several members have openly declared they would oppose it.

Some earnest work must be put in somewhere to get the one missing State.

THE PRESIDENT STARTS SOMETHING

Mr. Wilson's attitude in the controversy with Secretary Lansing remains incomprehensible. Here was the country facing the most critical situation it has known in fifty years. It could not be allowed to drift wholly rudderless. There was the President confined to his bed with a most critical illness, unable to consider public matters, or to give any sound judgment if he could consider them.

In this terribly urgent situation, Secretary Lansing showed initiative, and called the Cabinet together, so that there should be some force working as a unit to solve the terrific problems that the country was facing. The country should be and is deeply grateful for his act. And yet here he is publicly rebuked and humiliated for taking some steps to help his country in that hour of danger and peril.

This autocratic attitude would meet the most emphatic rebuke from the country, were it not generally understood that Mr. Wilson is still suffering from the effects of his illness, and is not able to think and act in a normal manner.

Mr. Wilson tells his fellow-countrymen that they must abandon their old ideals of national isolation, and take old with the rest of Europe to settle the world's turmoil. But his attitude toward Europe is very dictatorial, and insistent that his own personal solution of existing problems be submissively accepted. This is no way to help. America was very popular in Europe when he first went over, and now America is very unpopular over there, and he has exceedingly few friends.

Evidently there is no reason to hope that the United States can do anything to quiet the world turmoil, until there is a normal minded intelligence in the White House.

The action of Congress in passing the railroad bill shows that the people cannot all the time be frightened by the threats of a small minority of the labor element of the country, combined in unions. The people as a whole are getting decidedly weary of the arbitrary demands of the unions.

Attorney General Palmer claims that "the peak of prices has been reached and that many food stuffs are dropping in price." On the contrary, the Department of Labor figures indicate a more or less continuous rise. A cabinet meeting is necessary to reconcile these different statements.

Colonel "Bill" Bryan is now heard humming "The end of a perfect day."

PUZZLED EUROPE

The intricacies of the Constitution of the United States are causing Europe's brain to whirl as it tries to penetrate the enigma—to the governments existing therein—caused by the controversy between the President and the Senate over the peace treaty now under consideration by the body which, under the law of the land, must ratify its provisions before it can become effective. Europe is thoroughly at sea over the questions:

Are we dealing with one American government or with two?

Can any negotiation with one branch of the American government be annulled by another branch of the same government?

How can the government of the United States negotiate foreign affairs with any degree of cohesion or success?

Is the President an autocrat obscured within the cloak of democracy?

The recent dismissal of his Secretary of State confuses Europe in the matter of the powers conferred on the President by the United States government. While it is known to every American, that the President can change his Cabinet officers at his own will, the European is confused in the distribution of powers conferred on him by the Constitution; in the fact that it is not the exercise of his authority in matters which concern the people of the United States, but, rather, the manner in which the President exercises his authority, which arouses criticism. The European fails to understand that autocratic power cannot exist in this country. The Constitution of the United States prescribes the limits of authority to be exercised by both the President and the Senate.

The credulity of Europe in the assumption that the United States would approve everything done in Paris by the President and his peace commission—appointed by himself—appears to be the cause of much misunderstanding. Was there any excuse for such misunderstanding? It should have been known that the acts of American plenipotentiaries in the negotiating of a treaty are, always, subject to the severe scrutiny of the Senate before such negotiated treaty can become of effect. Treaties must be tested by the Constitution in the same manner as must any other supreme law of the land. While the President of the United States must negotiate treaties with foreign powers, such treaties cannot be made binding until both the President and the foreign powers negotiating these treaties have reckoned with the Constitution and the Senate of the United States.

In foreign nations there can be no controversy over the powers conferred by the Constitution on the President and the Senate of this nation, if such foreign nations will enlighten themselves regarding the provisions of this very important charter of American liberties, and future embarrassments may be avoided if they will make the treaty with Germany an object lesson to themselves.

SIX MILLION PLUS TALK EQUALS NOTHING

President Wilson's War Department estimated that it could build a nitrogen plant for a million dollars and manufacture nitrogen for ammunition and fertilizer purposes. After six million dollars had been spent, no nitrogen had been produced, and, if produced, the cost would be so great as to preclude its use.

HUT HAS HE?

"I am solemnly sworn to obey and maintain the Constitution of the United States," declares the President. The country has been aware of that fact for some time. What the people would like to know is how Mr. Wilson justifies many of his acts in the light of that solemn oath.

WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

Recalling President Wilson's frequent denunciations of "invisible government," won't some good Democrat please tell us who is visibly running this government nowadays?

The Comptroller's report shows that the number of depositors in the national banks has increased 10,619,832 in the last nine years. Individual deposits have increased approximately \$8,660,000,000. The total number of depositors is 18,240,309, or one out of every six of the nation's population. The per capita deposits \$689, a gain of \$38 in the nine year period.

Representative Mason of Illinois has introduced a resolution in the House for the appointment of a committee to ascertain whether Former Secretary of State Lansing "has wilfully and wantonly and with malice aforethought broken the Constitution of the United States beyond repair."

Wooden steps have been laid over the stone steps at the entrance to the Postoffice to prevent accidents. To some it seems as if these steps might be more dangerous than the stone ones.

Europe is wondering whether the United States is a Republic or a Monarchy.

THE SUCKER CROWD

One of the most pathetic features of the present rush for money and wealth, is the multitude of honest and well-meaning people who throw money away on speculative investments and wild-cat projects. The mails are loaded with glittering literature addressed to "sucker lists," written to tempt inexperienced people to invest in oil stocks, mining ventures, and other schemes of a most dubious and uncertain character.

People who contemplate investing in such projects should realize that a meritorious proposition does not usually have to solicit funds in this way. It is quickly snapped up by insiders, and the general public does not get a smell.

These schemes are not necessarily dishonest. A great many are merely pipe dreams of over sanguine people, who have been blowing bubbles all their life.

Many small wage earners argue that they will never have a chance to get rich unless they take these chances, and so they blow in their savings. They are lured by tales of how some scrub woman or boot black made a lucky strike. Yet for everyone that wins big money, a thousand may have lost. So their pathetic little savings, that might have become the basis of a business capital, go up in smoke. And for years afterward they will be moaning around that they never had a chance in life.

BIG SALARIES

There are 20 men in the railroad business who receive salaries of \$50,000 or more, and 200 who get \$20,000 or more. Some people think too much money is spent on these big salaries.

If any of these positions are gained on personal pull, the salary is too much. But if these men, and this is probably the case, get their jobs as the result of long experience and high degree of skill in railroad operation, they are the cheapest men for the public.

A \$50,000 salary would be only about one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad, even as they were in 1916 before the war. If a good operating man enabled the Pennsylvania to do even 1 per cent. more business on the same costs, it would pay his \$50,000 salary 100 times over. A man who can handle these big volumes of business economically, is cheap at any price.

SIFTING IMMIGRATION

Government officials report that immigration is soon likely to reach large figures again. Great numbers of people are longing to come to this country and find relief from the discussing conditions now existing in Europe.

The United States has had a sharp lesson of the folly of the indiscriminate admission of aliens. The examination of newcomers on the docks in this country can never be thorough enough to throw out undesirables. The inspectors do not have time to consider each case carefully, and many aliens answer questions falsely.

The time to find out about these people is before they leave their home towns in Europe. The record of every intending immigrant should be carefully looked up in his home surroundings. Any one who gives any sign of being an undesirable should never be permitted to set his foot on a trans-Atlantic steamer.

Many of the influenza patients are improving rapidly, and although there are still several critical cases of this disease, or its accompanying pneumonia, the situation looks very much better. The number of new cases developing daily is very small.

The Newport County Bar Association will meet on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of electing officers.

Weekly Almanac FEBRUARY 1920

TAKED TIME		TAKED TIME		TAKED TIME	
21	10	22	11	23	12
24	1	25	2	26	3
27	4	28	5	29	6
30	7	1	8	2	9
3	10	4	11	5	12
6	1	7	2	8	3
9	4	10	5	11	6
12	7	13	8	14	9
15	10	16	11	17	12
19	1	20	2	21	3
22	4	23	5	24	6
26	7	27	8	28	9
29	10	30	11	1	12

Deaths

In this city, Feb. 26, at his residence, 310 Spring street, Martin J. Austin, aged 63 years.
In this city, 224 1/2th, Anna A. daughter of John J. and Mary A. May, aged 62 years.
In this city, 224 1/2th, John H. Rebec, widow of William Henry Jones, aged 62 years.
In this city, 23rd inst., at his residence, 41 Colander avenue, Antonio C. Andre, aged 58 years.
In this city, 23rd inst., John Henry, infant son of Benjamin F. and Mary H. Jones, aged 1 year, 6 months and 24 days.
In this city, 23rd inst., Magdalena Charlotte, wife of Henry J. Hass, in her 50th year.
In this city, 23rd inst., Harriet L. wife of James L. Lawton, in her 53th year.
In this city, 21th inst., Isabelle R. widow of John L. Cookinham, aged 74 years.
In this city, 21th inst., Belle B. daughter of the late Samuel L. and Rebecca A. Spooner.
In this city, 25th inst., Walter N. son of Michael and the late Annie Carroll, aged 1 year, 6 months and 24 days.
In New York city, 25th inst., May Beth, wife of Captain Francis L. Kerr, of this city.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)
"Home-Brew" Aggregation Has Big Night

The second biggest night of the season was recorded at the 12th market wharf and dance of the Athletic Association last Saturday night at the K. of C. Naval Club, nineteen tables being in play when Stokers Capt. Bill Teal and Henry Helms sounded the signal to scatter the vainglorious pages of Hoyer's popular book in an 18-lining contest.

Despite the threatening snow storm the Home-Brew Dispensers of Ginger and Pop were out in force and their presence and enthusiasm once and for all dispelled whatever of fear that some might have previously entertained with regards to the activities of the 11th "wrecking machine" that once threatened to rise up from the dark corners of the harbor and appear as a foe to "organized warfare."

State-wide public sentiment and local public-spiritedness have placed their stamp of approval upon this social welfare movement and, quoting Shakespeare, loudly proclaim "On with the dance."

The prize awards for the highest scores were as follows:

Mrs. F. Earle Lockwood, 38 points, a bag of flour; Rowland J. MacDonald, 30 points, 1 chicken; Miss Mary A. Sheels, 31 points, cut glass butter dish; Gene Kitt Littlefield, 29 points, 2 lbs. sirloin steak; Charlie Hall, 29 points, 2 lb. box chocolates; Mrs. Frank Champagne, peck of apples and market basket; Frank Alves, 6 lbs. corned beef; Miss Little Hayes, can of pineapple, can of peaches. Consolations, Miss Violet Ball, Martin Mitchell.

After a brief intermission, during which refreshments were served in the banquet room, the customary period of dancing was enjoyed, the Glee Club orchestra being the musical caterer.

Weekly Dancing School and Social
Thirty-five members of the New Harbor Dancing Class reported at the K. of C. Assembly Rooms last Monday night for their serial lesson under the direction of Mrs. K. A. Macking of Providence. The following dances are being mastered with a remarkable degree of proficiency; fox trot, waltz, one step and one of the latest square dances. The correct and latest figures are being introduced by Mrs. Macking in each instance.

At the conclusion of the instruction period refreshments were served and a social evening enjoyed. Capt. William Teal and Mrs. F. J. Ackerman provided the musical selections for an extended period of dancing, performing on the violin and piano, respectively.

Old Joke Boas Up Again

Hark ye! The Monhegan Steamboat Company is once more in the offing. The assistant directors and bony-deep lawyers are said to be holding spirited meetings in Hi Willy's Hall of late. At a recent convocation two captains and an engineer were hired and fired within fifteen minutes and a high tide is said to have washed away their dock before the political spikes could be driven home.

Island Gets \$10,000 Valentine

The recent illustrated article on Market Whists in the Sunday edition of a well known newspaper has been termed by some of the opponents of public welfare corporations as a Valentine. The hotel and business men, of New Shoreham, however, agree in part, but extend the compliment somewhat by considering it a \$10,000 Valentine. Men of sound business ethics, men of intellectual abilities, who possess a keen insight into the future, never assume an antagonistic attitude toward any public welfare enterprise. The knock, of course, is taken from whence it came.

The hotel and business men consider the article one of the greatest resorts ads, that could possibly fall to the lot of any community. The Athletic Association, the father of the project, is receiving congratulations daily from these men. This is another one of the good things that this live organization has put over for the sole benefit of the community. "Hotel Proprietor."

To Give Entertainment

Mohigan Council, No. 18, O. U. A. M., decided at their meeting Wednesday night to hold a patriotic entertainment next Wednesday night, March 3d, in Mohigan Hall. In addition to local talent it is announced that Amasa Bicknell of Woonsocket will make a special address. The affair is scheduled to start at 8 o'clock and will be followed by a period of dancing, the Glee Club orchestra having been engaged for the evening.

The Athletic Glee Club Orchestra is proving very popular this winter, their services being in demand at all social functions. This group of talented musicians is composed of the following: Mrs. Millard Mitchell, Capt. Tom Rich, Mrs. Alma Sharp, Mrs. Maizie Lewis, Ruel and Emerson Mitchell.

Second Costume Ball

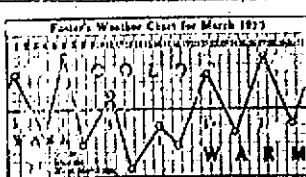
The second costume ball given by the Mohigan Council, No. 18, O. U. A. M., was held last Wednesday night in Mohigan Hall. As was the case with their first venture, this was a most successful affair, thirty-five couples entering into the Grand March which started promptly at 8 o'clock, led by Mrs. Ray Mitchell costumed in Colonial attire, the image of George Washington.

Mrs. Mitchell received the first prize. Mrs. Roy Payne took the first ladies' token. The second prize award went to William Tango Mitchell, who portrayed Uncle Sam, the second ladies' prize going to Mrs. Clarence Lewis. The Consolation gifts were captured by Elmer Allen and Miss Edna Dodge. During the evening refreshments were served and dancing enjoyed until nearly midnight.

An electric chair in the waiting-room of the Corn Neck Transportation Co. (by courtesy of the Village Trustee) received a lot of attention, and upon second thought a lot of precaution, during the past week. Fred Slater, being rated chief electrician, performed his arduous duties in a very commendable manner, according to Homer Sheffield.

Local Agent

Zeke Rose has taken the local agency for a new lace concern. It is understood that canvassers will be employed as soon as the snow-bound



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1920.

Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Feb. 27, March 3, 8, 13, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slopes. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Feb. 28, March 4, 9, 14; plains sections 20, March 5, 10, 15; meridian 50, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio Tennessee valleys March 1, 6, 11, 16; eastern sections 2, 7, 12, 17, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near March 3, 8, 13, 18.

These disturbances will control the weather of the Provinces and States from near Feb. 28 to near March 17. High temperatures are expected to cross continent during week centering on March 6 and low temperatures during week centering on March 13. Severe storms and most precipitation of March is expected to cross continent during week centering on 9.

During this short weather period, particularly from Feb. 26 to March 20 precipitation is expected to increase west of Rockies crest and in Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri. Other sections about same as since first of January.

Dangerous storms are expected during week centering on March 9 and plans should be made for indoors work about that time. The storms expected during week centering on March 23 will also be severe but not so intense as those earlier in the month.

A number of reports from the central part of the winter wheat section say that fly eggs are numerous in the wheat. This is surely to be regretted as Europe will need much of our 1920 wheat crop.

Pharmaceutical matters and the markets are in doubtful condition on account of European chaos. Europe's inability to pay and the probability of Germany and Soviet Russia establishing friendly relations makes against our markets for grain and cotton, but indications are that less cotton will be planted than usual. Russia can furnish Germany and the allies with a large amount of grain, but all Europe is short of live stock. Therefore I advise our coarse grain producers to feed largely to live stock. Russia is the richest country in Europe in natural resources and gold. The Greek church in Russia had accumulated vast amounts of gold and the Soviet government is using it. Russia, Germany and the European allies will settle their difficulties and must have our cotton and meals; therefore I am not advising farmers to sell at reduced prices.

We frequently hear of would-be wise people saying that our climate has changed. It is not true that permanent changes have occurred. Changes in rainfall are partly caused by changes in the place where evaporation occurs. Sometimes evaporation changes places so as to cause dry weather in certain sections for two or three seasons in succession. But the rains will return. The destruction of the Canadian and American forests will surely turn our fertile countries into deserts, as it did in many other countries. Two trees should be planted for every tree destroyed.

Roads are again in a passable condition.

Libertys Hold Fourth Whist

The fourth weekly whist of the local Council of the Daughters of Liberty was held last Monday night in Mohigan Hall, twelve tables being in play. The awards for the evening were as follows:

Mrs. Silas Hall, 1st ladies'; Henry Dodge, second ladies' (substituting); George Sheffield, first gent's; George Steadman, second gent's. Consolations, Miss Minerva Allen, Winfield Conley.

An added attraction to the evening's entertainment was the coming-out reception accorded to Henry Dodge, who was making his society debut on this occasion. Henry responded to the numerous requests for a speech in tender yet with a very few appropriate remarks, adding much to the general hilarity of the turmoil occasioned by the presentation of his whist award which was in the nature of a butter dish. During the evening refreshments were served and dancing in order until the wee hours of morning.

Center Church News

Rev. Dr. William B. Taylor, president of the Primitive Methodist Conference, will conduct the Sunday evening service at the Center Church on February 28th. Dr. Taylor will also preside at the annual meeting of the church on Monday evening, March 1st, when the election of officers will take place for the ensuing year. Action will also be taken at this meeting regarding the choice of a pastor to serve during the next year.

It is officially announced that Dr. Taylor will attend the regular meeting of Atlantic Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M., on Saturday night and it is expected that he will make a brief address on this occasion, as he has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity.

Welcome News

The Block Island Athletic Association at its weekly business meeting last Wednesday night accepted the offer of two prominent members of the bar from Providence to serve the Association, gratuitously, in the capacity of legal advisers for one year.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The sessions of the General Assembly this week have not been very long, and not a great deal of business has been accomplished. The annual appropriation bill has been introduced in the House, and is the largest on record. It will probably be passed without much delay.

On Thursday the Newport County members were unable to reach the State House until after the session had adjourned, being delayed by the snowdrift at Portsmouth Station. Some of them returned to their homes, while others kept on and remained in Providence over night in order to be on hand for the session the following day.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

By 97 votes Marblehead, Mass., went out for the first time since 1880, the vote standing 510 to 449.

Stoughton Bell placed on record as against the bill the Boston and the Massachusetts chambers of commerce.

Two Boston men were held in the sum of \$1,000 in the Malden, Mass., district court on a charge of having stolen a 10-cent pocketbook containing one cent.

A Waterbury, Conn., man who was arrested after seizure of the largest illicit still yet uncovered in New England, was fined \$200 and costs for keeping liquor with intent to sell.

Gov. Miliken will call special session of the Maine Legislature, if necessary, to provide for enrollment of women voters; believes they will have full suffrage before June primary.

S. Edward Perry, 70 years old, a retired farmer, Canton, Mass., committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. Despondency due to ill health is thought to have been the cause.

The factory and contents of the J. W. Steers Organ Company, Springfield, Mass., one of the oldest of its kind in the country, were destroyed by fire with a loss estimated at \$100,000.

Mrs. Mary B. widow of Joseph C. Robinson, recently observed her 101st birthday at the family home, 204 Washington street, Malden, Mass. She enjoys good health and reads the daily papers.

Joseph W. Laurie, 41, an accountant at the Quinsigamond wire mill of the American Steel & Wire Company, Worcester, Mass., was drowned in a big tank containing thousands of gallons of oil.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels intends to establish a Summer training school at Newport, R. I., this Summer, according to information received by Governor Beekman. Secretary Daniels states he will request appropriations not only to continue the Newport station, but to utilize it for the training of young men desiring to enter the navy or the naval reserves.

Landlords in Massachusetts would be required to maintain a temperature of 65 degrees from 6 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night during the period of the year between Oct. 16 and April 16, under the terms of a bill which was favored before the judiciary committee by Health Commissioner Woodward of Boston, Mayor Adams of Melrose, representing the commission on the necessities of life, and Representative Silbert of Boston.

Mrs. Patrick J. Sullivan, 49, of Springfield, Mass., was accidentally shot in the left side by her 6-year-old son, Edward, in her home. The youngster was playing about the house and found a 22-calibre loaded revolver in a bureau drawer. He took it to his mother and asked her what it was. She told him to put it back. As he was about to do so he pulled the trigger in fumbling with the weapon and the bullet struck Mrs. Sullivan.

What is in effect a strike vote was taken among the thousands of mill hands in Lawrence, Mass., who are members of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. The move is believed to portend a nation-wide strike of textile operatives by April 1 at the latest. The ballot circulated among the local workers did not mention strike. It seeks to find out how many workers want the forty-four-hour week and a 50 per cent. increase in pay.

Abolition of some of the present holidays, so that Nov. 11 in Massachusetts can be observed as a day commemorating the ending of the great war was suggested to the committee on legal affairs by Representative Hartshorn of Gardner in support of his bill providing that Armistice day be designated as a legal holiday. Mr. Hartshorn believed it might be possible to merge armistice day and Thanksgiving. Edmund W. Longley, vice-president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in opposition, said the institution of another holiday would cost the people \$5,000,000 in loss of wages.

Acquisition by the Central Maine Power Company of a majority of the stock issues of public utilities controlled by Maynard S. Bird and Hugh J. Chisholm of Portland, Me. is being effected, subject to the approval of the public utilities commission. These corporations include the Androscoggin Electric Company, which operates the interurban electric railroad between Lewiston and Portland; the Oxford Electric Company, furnishing electrical power in Norway, South Paris and Mechanic Falls, and the Knox Electric Company, which operates the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden street railway, and supplies power and light to Knox county towns in the vicinity of Rockland.

Former Senator Arthur Harrington of Charlestown, Mass., gave the members of the legislative committee on election laws a graphic word picture of how the political game is played in ward five, formerly ward eight, Boston, if his charges are true. He charged extreme colonization of voters, stating that in a building on Causeway street, a room 29 feet square had been fitted up with 16 beds, where voters were crammed on the same of May 1, 31 in each year. He said that voters were crammed in this room for years.

COST 50 MILLION FOR "DRY" YEAR

New Storage Houses to Be Built and Heavy Guard Provided in Senate Bill.

OUTLAY TO BE INDEFINITE.

Better to Buy All Booze, Senator Smoot Comments—Warren Has Bill to Keep All Left in Warehouses Until Sold Under Law.

Washington.—It will cost \$50,000,000 a year to "make this a Prohibition country," Senator Warren told his associates during the course of a debate. He asserted this great outlay may not be necessary for an indefinite period, but must continue until temperance has been eradicated.

A bill "for enforcement of the National Prohibition Act by establishing government warehouses" was introduced by the senator. It was prepared at the treasury department and will be considered by the finance committee. It is intended to segregate and safeguard all liquor until it can be bottled and sold for medicinal and similar purposes. It has the effect of preventing the government from collecting taxes on the liquor until hereafter sold although it becomes responsible for keeping it.

It is provided that the collector of internal revenue may select suitable warehouses and require the removal of all distilled liquors to them. Suitable bottling arrangements must be provided in each warehouse, and all expenses must be paid by the distiller. When whiskey is removed it shall be taxed \$0.10 a gallon.

As a penalty it is provided that any person seeking to defraud the government "shall be punishable by a fine to double the amount of the claim or the value of the spirits illegally removed or attempted to be removed, with an additional penalty of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than five years, or both."

"The heavy outlay in making the nation dry was brought up by Senator King, who asked if it was necessary to add \$2,000,000 to the large sums already appropriated for enforcing the laws relating to the importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors.

"It was so considered by the department," answered Senator Warren. "They have estimated accordingly, and it is only for the four months and the fraction until July 30. I understand there will be something like \$12,000,000 appropriated in the bill which will be presented here in the regular course to carry these laws into effect for the coming fiscal year.

"The two amounts in the pending bill are for definitely separate purposes. One is to guard this whiskey, and the bill will show how and where it is to be carried out.

"The other one, as testified to by the parties in charge of the custom service, is to undertake to guard the lines between this country and Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and down the Atlantic to the border of Mexico and on the Pacific. Admittedly it is not sufficient."

"All I can say is," said Senator King, "it will be an outrage to make any such appropriation."

"Two million dollars," said Warren, "was appropriated in the organic act, but when we undertake to carry out this laudable purpose and make this country a prohibition country, which I hope can be effected, it will be \$50,000,000 a year instead of \$12,000,000."

"It would be very much better for the United States to purchase it outright and have it absolutely under its control," said Senator Smoot.

♦♦♦♦♦
♦ NEW MEXICO IS 32D STATE FOR SUFFRAGE.
♦♦♦♦♦
Santa Fe, N. M.—The House of Representatives of the New Mexico legislature ratified the federal woman suffrage amendment by a vote of 38 to 10. The senate passed the resolution by a vote of 17 to 5.
♦♦♦♦♦
New Mexico is the thirty-second state to ratify.

♦♦♦♦♦

PRAIRIES AFIRE SIXTY MILES.

Fifteen Thousand Live Stock Perish, Million-Dollar Loss in Argentine. Buenos Aires.—A great prairie fire, 60 miles wide, has swept through the territory of La Pampa, in the central part of the republic.

Fifteen thousand sheep and much other live stock are reported to have perished. The material damage is estimated at \$1,000,000. The conflagration is said to have been the biggest ever known in Argentine.

2,000,000 GERMAN BABIES LOST.

Professor at Halle University Makes Computation.

Berlin.—Two million babies would have been born in Germany between 1914 and 1918 if the war had not come, according to a declaration made by Emil Abderhalden, professor in Halle University. Professor Abderhalden declared that malnutrition, from which a half million children were suffering, threatened the lives of 100,000, owing to the extent of tuberculosis and other diseases raging throughout Germany.

Colonel Edward L. Logan, commander of the American Legion in Massachusetts, urged the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs to support a bill to care for the graves in France of Massachusetts men and women who gave their lives to democracy and in protecting there a suitable memorial to their honor.

REAR ADMIRAL PEARY.

Discoverer of North Pole Who Died Recently.



Washington.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, died suddenly at his home here, his death being due to pericarditis.

After an operation at the Naval Hospital for blood transfusion the admiral showed a slight change for the better, and was taken to his home, where he appeared to be recovering.

BOTH HOUSES GET RAIL BILL REPORT

Provides for Present Wages and Rates for Six Months After Return to Private Ownership.

Washington.—With a provision that railroad employees shall not have their wages reduced before next September and that rates also shall be maintained for the same period, the report of the conference upon the Cummins-Bach railroad control bill was filed with the senate and house. Two and one-half hours' debate each will be allowed to the proponents and opponents of the report, which will be held, respectively, by Chairman Esch of the Interstate Commerce Committee and Representative Sims of Tennessee, ranking Democrat on the committee. No date for debate on the report has been set by the senate.

Two of the conferees—Representatives Sims and Barkley of Kentucky, both Democrats—refused to sign the report. Mr. Barkley obtained consent to extend his remarks on the bill, thus presenting his views in the Congressional Record. Mr. Sims' disapproval of the bill is founded on objection to a guaranteed return of 5 1/2 per cent, a division of excess profits of over 8 per cent and allowing the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix minimum rates. Mr. Barkley is dissatisfied with fixing any specific sum for the return, does not agree that the standard return to the railroads should be continued and does not agree with the labor provisions.

Under the bill as agreed upon the regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will be increased from nine to eleven members, will be greatly enlarged and amplified.

The outstanding feature of the proposed law is the direction to the commission to establish rates that will yield to the carriers in each rate-making group a net railway operating income equal to 5 1/2 per cent of the aggregate property value of the roads in such group.

The commission may add to this one-half of 1 per cent for additions, betterments and improvements, which, under the accounting rules of the commission, are charged capital account.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

DUBLIN.—English soldiers are using armored tanks on Sinn Feiners and Tralee barracks are besieged.

LONDON.—Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service and reconstruction, has been selected as British ambassador to the United States, according to a report in the lobby of the House of Commons.

COLUMBUS, O.—Resolutions favoring the standardization of dress for business women to combat the high cost of living was adopted by the Board of Directors of the National Woman's Association of Commerce in midwinter conference here.

PARIS.—Suggestions that former Emperor William be sent to the island of Curacao, off the Venezuelan coast, are received more favorably in some quarters at The Hague than the idea of transporting him to one of the Dutch East Indies.

LONDON.—A British syndicate will build a railway in Persia from Bagdad to Tcheran.

LANSING, MICH.—Enough petitions were received by the Michigan state secretary to place the name of Eugene V. Debs on the presidential preferential primary ballot as a Socialist candidate.

Working their way through almost impassable snow drifts, the selection of Concord, Vt., succeeded in recovering the body of John Lechler, 76 years old, who was killed by one of his cows, which died from starvation. Lechler's body lay in the barn for five days before it was discovered by a hunter who stopped at the farmhouse while making a round of his traps.

DR. HUGH CUMMING.

Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.



Dr. Hugh Cumming of Hampton, Va., has succeeded Rupert Blue as surgeon general of the United States public health service. Dr. Cumming was for a number of years a quarantine officer at Hampton Roads and is now in Europe studying typhus conditions.

INSTALL DESCHANEL PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

Is Formally Inducted into Office as Tenth Head of the Republic.

Paris.—Paul Deschanel became tenth President of the French Republic, succeeding Raymond Poincaré, who laid aside the robes of office after one of the most critical periods in the history of the country. The formal transfer from the old to the new regime occurred at the Palace of the Elysee.

The ceremony was favored by brilliant, spring-like weather, and Paris wholeheartedly improved the occasion to pay homage to both the incoming and outgoing executives, between whom, to all appearances, the honors were impartially divided.

The inauguration of the French President is a formal ceremony, arrangements for which are made long in advance of the event. Precedents having historic approval are closely followed and the number permitted to witness the transfer of authority is limited to the presidents of the senate and the chamber of deputies, committees from each house and members of the cabinet.

Premier Millerand, shortly before the hour set for the ceremony, drove to the Palace Bourbon, where, as president of the chamber, M. Deschanel has maintained his residence, and called for the President elect. Entering a state carriage and escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers and preceded by a flag bearer, they drove to the place, where the ceremony was to take place.

While the crowds massed along the route on both banks of the Seine were cheering M. Deschanel as he passed with his escort, the members of the cabinet and the officials of the senate and the chamber assembled around M. Poincaré in the palace to greet the new President.

With the arrival of M. Deschanel at the Elysee, the formal transfer of power took place. On the conclusion of the formality President Deschanel and ex-President Poincaré, with their escort, were driven through the crowded streets to the City Hall, where they were received by the president of the Municipal Council, the prefect of the department of the Seine and the president of the General Council.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

An act so as to permit the states, by referendum, to authorize sale of 2.75 per cent beer and 1 per cent wine was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Minahan, Democrat, New Jersey.

Acknowledgment that the treaty is in a hopeless deadlock from which it can be extricated only by a vote of the people at the next election was made in the senate by Senator Hitchcock, administration leader. Senator Borah, a consistent opponent of the treaty, promptly accepted senate Democratic leaders' view of the situation.

Secretary of Commerce Alexander in a statement described the cut in estimates for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by the House Appropriations Committee as "the most serious blow ever aimed from within at our foreign trade."

President Wilson prepared and sent to the state department a reply to the entente premiers' note on the Adriatic question.

President Wilson has improved so much, Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, said, that he goes to work at his desk in his study every morning at 9:30.

The plant of G. H. Grimm & Co., Rutland, Vt., manufacturers of maple sugar-making utensils, was destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$50,000. In an attempt to save valuable papers in the office, Chief A. A. Courcelle put on a gas mask and entered the building, but he was partially overcome by smoke and had to crawl out on his hand and knees.

NO SHIP DEAL WITH BRITAIN

President Gives Senate Copy of Compact to Credit Germany With Excess Over Losses.

SUBJECT TO CONGRESS WILL.

Proposed Agreement With Lloyd George Whereby the United States Would Retain Absolute Title to All Enemy Vessels She Had.

Washington.—President Wilson daily denied in a formal communication to the senate that he had any agreement or understanding with British officials regarding disposition of the fleet of former German liners around which, since they were offered for sale by the Shipping Board, had raged a controversy into which Congress, courts and government agencies have been drawn.

The President's letter was in response to a resolution offered by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, Republican, and adopted by the senate, inquiring of the President whether such an agreement existed.

"There is not, nor has there been, any agreement or understanding between the President of the United States and officials of Great Britain concerning the sale of the ex-German vessels in possession of the United States," Mr. Wilson said, "nor is there any agreement or understanding with respect to what disposition shall be made of those ships by the United States."

"I believe the above information fully answers the senate inquiry."

At the same time, however, and "in order that the senate may be in possession of all the information there is in any way relating to the vessels in question," the President transmitted a copy of a hitherto unpublished tentative agreement reached in Paris that Germany eventually would be credited before the Reparations Commission, should Congress approve, with any surplus valuation of the ships in excess of merchant tonnage losses of the United States during the war. In no case would title to the ships themselves pass from the United States, the agreement provided.

The following developments preceded the receipt of President Wilson's communication in the senate:

Associate Justice Bailey, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, took under advisement the application of counsel for the Shipping Board that William Randolph Hearst, on whose petition a temporary injunction against the sale of the ships had been issued, be placed under a \$5,000,000 bond to cover possible losses to the government due to the lying up of the craft by legal proceedings. Counsel for the board estimated the daily prospective loss at \$20,000 and pointed out that a contract to sell one of the ships for \$2,000,000, held up by the injunction, had expired. Justice Bailey said he would be prepared to fix the amount of the bond tomorrow.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee decided to recommend passage of a bill drawn by its chairman, Senator Jones of Washington, Republican, deferring sale of the ships until they shall have been refitted for commercial service by the Shipping Board and Congress shall have laid down a national shipping policy.

The House Merchant Marine Committee embarked on a separate inquiry, in which Chairman John Barton Payne and Vice Chairman Stevens of the Shipping Board reiterated their divergent views as to the advisability of selling the ships at present.

The proposed agreement transmitted by the President was signed in May, 1919, how American payments into the allied "pool" would be computed under the proposed agreement should losses sustained by the United States be less than the value of German tonnage seized, was explained by Mr. Payne.

At the direction of the President an appraisal of the vessels, made by the secretary of the navy in June, 1917, set the value of the 65 vessels, aggregating 630,000 gross tons, at \$31,193,190. This appraisal, the chairman said, took into account the damage done to the ships by their crews before relinquishing them and represents their value for the purposes of the proposed agreement.



For Baby's Tender Skin Cuticura Talcum Is Ideal

After a bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water, there is nothing more soothing and cooling to delicate baby skins than to dust with Cuticura Talcum, especially if skin is heated or irritated.

Cuticura Toilet Trio Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum are indispensable adjuncts of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health. By bringing them delicately medicated ingredients in frequent contact with your skin in use for all toilet purposes, you keep the skin soft, supple, and hands clear, sweet and healthy. The Soap, Ointment and Talcum are each 25 cents. Sample each free by mail. Address postcard: Cuticura, Dept. 6T, Malden, Mass. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF		Reserve District No. 2
The National Exchange Bank		
At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1919.		
RESOURCES		Dollars Cts.
1. A. Loans and discounts, including real estate, (except those shown in b and c).....	\$544,449 80	
2. Total loans.....	\$544,449 80	
3. Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with endorsement or this bank, not shown under item 1, above (See item 65 c).....	\$544,449 80	
4. Overdrafts, secured, if unsecured, \$2,617 10.....	2,617 10	
5. U. S. Government securities, owned.....		
a. Deposited to secure circulation U. S. bonds par value.....	100,000 00	
b. Pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value).....	100,000 00	
c. Owned and unpledged.....	67,925 21	
Total U. S. Government securities.....	267,925 21	
6. Other bonds or securities.....		
a. Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits.....	65,000 00	
b. Securities other than U. S. bonds (not included in a).....	120,031 40	
7. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (64 per cent subscription).....	185,031 44	
8. Value of banking houses owned and unincumbered.....	4,950 00	
9. Value of banking houses owned and incumbered.....	22,816 90	
10. Furniture and fixtures.....	22,816 90	
11. Cash in vault and net amount due from national banks.....	1,000 00	
12. Cash in vault and net amount due from national banks.....	25,024 11	
13. Exchange on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 19).....	5,819 59	
14. Total of items 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.....	111,820 00	
15. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	5,000 00	
16. Interest earned but not collected—approximately, on Notes and bills receivable not past due.....	4,169 81	
Total.....	1,173,807 44	
LIABILITIES		Dollars Cts.
17. Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000 00	
18. Surplus fund.....	85,000 00	
19. Undivided profits.....	\$27,385 43	
20. Loans current expenses, interest and taxes paid.....	27,385 43	
21. Interest and discount collected or accrued, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximately).....	1,185 37	
22. Circulating notes outstanding.....	87,300 00	
23. Net amounts due to national banks and trust companies.....	5,870 34	
24. Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies (other than included in items 23 or 25).....	72,781 84	
25. Certified checks outstanding.....	1,531 42	
26. Demand deposits other than bank deposits subject to check (deposits payable within 30 days).....	70,283 43	
27. Individual deposits subject to check.....		
28. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days, other than money borrowed.....	638,260 77	
29. Dividends unpaid.....	48,764 75	
30. Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits subject to Reserve items 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29).....	6,025 80	
31. Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....	631,052 62	
Total.....	1,173,807 44	
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND		
County of Newport, R. I.		
I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.		
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1920.		
PACIFIC BRAMAN, Notary Public.		
CORRECT—Attest: JOHN T. HAIRE, Wm. H. LANGLEY, WILLIAM R. HARVEY, Directors.		

The Savings Bank of Newport

NEWPORT, R. I.

Jan'y 1919	Jan'y 1920	Increase
Deposits \$11,021,114.96	\$11,502,597.68	\$481,482.72

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

DECIDE NOW FOR SUCCESS

Why wait longer before deciding to save? What you do now is important, for it may establish habits that are lasting.

Come in and start an account with us.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232, Thames Street (Branch, 16 Broadway) NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY TELEPHONE CONNECTION All Goods are Pure Absolutely

How to Tell Sapphires. A really good sapphire should appear blue by artificial light as well as daylight; some stones have a trace of black, a red or green, the latter making them resemble emeralds, especially by lamplight, or gaslight. Bends, but Cuts Glass. An American steel company, making all grades of electric tool steels, announces that it has produced an alloy steel which can be made so hard that it will cut glass, yet may be bent by being hammered over the edge of an anvil.

HOW LIGHT IS CUT OFF IN CITY'S STREETS BY TOWERING SKYSCRAPER

—Y. W. Fitzpatrick, the architect who has been called the "father of skyscrapers," gives in the Popular Science Monthly some statistics as to the shadows cast by very high buildings. "The Adams Express building, New York, which is 424 feet high, casts a shadow 875 feet in length; the Equitable building, which is 493 feet high, one 1,018 feet in length; the Singer tower, which is 610 feet high, one 1,127 feet in length, and the Woolworth tower, which is 791 feet high, one 1,635 feet in length.

"Some skyscrapers cast shadows from a sixth to a third of a mile in length on surrounding property. Thus the Equitable building's shadow at noon on December 21 is about one-fifth of a mile in length; it completely envelops an area of 7.60 acres. Yet the ground area of the Equitable building is only 1.11 acres.

"The shadow cuts off all sunshine from the Broadway Realty building, which is 21 stories high. The New York Times and Mortgage Company building, 11 stories high, and the Washington Life Insurance building, 19 stories high, are both completely shaded. The south side of the Singer tower is shaded to a height of 27 stories. The nearest part of the City Investing building, 400 feet away, is in shadow for 21 of its 26 stories. Even part of the New York Telephone building north of Courtlandt street is shadowed by the Equitable building.

How Expression Originated.

There have been many explanations made as to the origin of the expression, "You From Missouri, You've Got to Show Me." One of the latest was made by a Kansas City man, which according to the Kansas City Star, was as follows:

The marriage laws in Missouri in the early days were so loose that anyone could get married without answering many questions. In 1831 a law was passed making it a misdemeanor for a minister or a justice to marry persons not having a white license. It also set the age of marriageable women at eighteen years. If the applicant for a license did not know the age of the bride-elect he had to produce her to the license clerk and let him judge her age. When the applicant went after the girl she naturally asked why she had to go along to get the license. When told that the law required her exhibition she remarked: "Oh, you've got to show me, have you?" This occurred many times during the first year or so of the law's enforcement and became a byword.

Thus Missouri became known as the "show me" state.

How "Lost Workers" Are Traced.

Patterned after investigations made in America by Joseph H. Williams of Philadelphia, England is now making inquiry into the subject of "lost workers"—men and women who disappear.

Captain Greenwood, for the government, has finished an investigation in 16 munition factories employing more than 40,000 women workers. Two thousand left because of ill health and \$5,000 gave no reason when they quit, being divided in these classifications: To get married, moving from the district, required at home, wages insufficient, and other employment.

"There is no panacea for disease, but there is one promising remedy, namely, organized welfare work. In the factories where there are organized welfare departments the wastage unaccounted for is below the average."

How Fish Aided Solomon.

According to the Koran of Mahomet King Solomon recovered his throne by a fish restoring him the talisman ring by virtue of which he held dominion over all the devils.

Still more ancient is the recovery of Sakuntala's ring by a fish, which thus enabled King Dushyanta to marry the lady of his love.

From the fancy of the Arama poet has descended an immense progeny of treasure-retrieving fishes, and the ring of Sakuntala, like the magic circle of the Persian story, has begotten innumerable rings exactly like itself.

How Whitman Got Nickname.

It originated during the Civil war. At that time Whitman was holding a government clerkship in Washington and was devoted to his service to sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. He was a man of large frame and his heavy gray hair and long beard gave him a distinguished appearance. In 1865 W. O. O'Connor, also a government employee and a magazine writer of the period, wrote an intensely eulogistic pamphlet about Whitman, entitled, "The Good Gray Poet." It took hold of the popular imagination and stuck.

How to Achieve Old Age.

Light diet, sobriety and considerable muscular exercise were given as means by which old age may be attained by Prof. Whitl recently in a discussion before the Academy of Sciences of Prof. E. Cassagne's "Traits of Old Age." The speaker asserted old age was more common today than in other times, pointing out that there were 1,000 centenarians reported in statistics issued during the last war.

Children's Theology.

A little girl explained that's omnipresence by saying that he was everywhere without going there. A small boy, reflecting on the misdeeds of Satan, remarked: "I don't see how he ever got to be so bad when he had no devil to put him up to it."

WHY

Chinese Students Flock to French Universities

Chinese students of both sexes are expected to go to France at the rate of 6,000 to 8,000 a year during the next two years. This influx is ascribed to the fact that the Chinese are no longer attracted by German universities or Japanese colleges, owing to the war and the Chinese feeling over the Shantung affair. Another reason for their choice of France is that the United States imposes restrictions upon Chinese immigrants.

This affords France an unique opportunity to shape the careers of those destined to be the nucleus of industrial and intellectual China of tomorrow. French transportation companies are offering the Chinese cheap rates of transportation to bring them to France.

About 1,000 young Chinese are already in France studying the modern scientific methods of industry, finance, commerce and agriculture.

American sympathizers, including Mrs. Hughes Le Roy, Mrs. Herman Duryan and Mrs. William Astor Chandler, have provided a tent as an organization center for the new arrivals.

These Chinese have vowed to live cleanly and frugally and to abstain from gambling and opium smoking.

Two eighteen-year-old girls are pioneers of their sex among the students. They arrived clad in tailor-made gowns. Scores more of Chinese girls are expected to follow.

Why He Believes in Spirits.

The president of Temple university, Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, of Philadelphia, believes he "are upon the borderland of great discoveries."

Dr. Conwell has caused countrywide interest through his statement that he has held verbal communication with the spirit of his wife. Dr. Conwell believes that we are surrounded by an invisible world of spirits which are cognizant of our acts and thoughts and can under certain conditions communicate with us.

He withheld his disclosure for years because the whole question has been so hounded and surrounded with fraud and deception. He says that spiritualism, so called, has been made the tool of conscienceless mediums, fakirs and charlatans who have exploited themselves to such an extent that it has discouraged serious scientific investigation and called into question the most convincing testimony.

He finds references in the Bible which seem to bear out his belief in spiritual care and help from those who have died.

Why Indian Is Honored.

On a hill overlooking the town of Robbinsville, the county seat of Graham, one of the southwestern counties of North Carolina, is to be erected a memorial to the Cherokee Indian warrior Junaluska. "I tried, but failed," Junaluska was always referred to by the early white settlers as the "friendly Indian." He was born in the mountains of Cherokee county, North Carolina, in 1758. At the battle of Horse Shoe Bend, Gen. Andrew Jackson with his white troops had the Creek Indians banded in at the head of the river. Junaluska, who had previously attached himself to Jackson's forces, intuitively grasped the situation and swam the river and cut loose the Creeks' canoes. Being unable to escape in their boats, the hostile Indians were surrounded by Jackson's men and decisively beaten. In recognition of Junaluska's exploit and signal assistance to the white men, the movement to place this memorial on the Graham county hillside has been undertaken.

Why She Was Not Thankful.

Father had got for himself a dose of iron, quinine and strychnine. He had poured it into half a glass of water and had gone after something to take the taste out of his mouth when he swallowed the medicine. While he was gone little seven-year-old June came into the kitchen after a drink of water. Of course she saw father's glass of medicine and thinking it was water took a good swallow.

Father came back into the room just as she was spitting and trying to get that bitter taste away. "Was that your medicine?" she asked him.

He nodded his head and then, essayed a joke. "But you're welcome," he said.

"No, I am not," she retorted. "I couldn't be, 'cause I'm not even thankful."

How Danzig Is Protected.

Along the Vistula side of the city of Danzig are large fortifications, stretching almost to Nembohrwasser. The three land sides of the city can be inundated by the opening of great water gates, built in the middle ages, and maintained before the great war. This inundation can be controlled by the military engineers, and at its greatest extent would make of Danzig a fort on a distant island, requiring an attack by a naval force. And the inundation would be of fresh water, not the salt water that the Polesians allowed to pour over their land in the hectic days of 1914, a voluntary sacrifice of the agricultural value of the soil for the cause of humanity.

How France Is Using Water Power.

The utilization of water power in France has increased more than 50 per cent since the beginning of 1921.

The speaker asserted old age was more common today than in other times, pointing out that there were 1,000 centenarians reported in statistics issued during the last war.

A woman physician under treatment in a lunatic asylum in England told her nurse a year ago that she had stuck a needle into her brain. The nurse found what seemed to be two simple pin pricks over the heart. The woman died in August, and an autopsy revealed two needles sticking into the heart.

LITTLE RODENTS DO MUCH INJURY

Mountain Beaver or Swelle and Cotton Rat Gain Prominence as Crop Destroyers.

CONTROL MEASURES DEVISED

Small Fruits and Market Produce Damaged in Humid Regions of Northwest Coast—Sugar Cane Industry Is Menaced.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Two animals not much spoken of previously have gained prominence as destructive rodents during the past year, reports the chief of the biological survey. One is the mountain beaver or swelle, a curious rodent living in the humid regions of the northwest coast. It was formerly considered harmless, but with the development of agriculture in its region it has become increasingly injurious to crops, particularly small fruits and market produce.

Control measures have been devised, and representatives of the department have given demonstrations in Oregon and Washington, where active measures were needed.

The other animal that has come into prominence as a destroyer is the cotton rat, a small rat-like rodent limited to the South Atlantic and Gulf states. Its depredations are principally in connection with sugar cane in Florida, where experimental plantings within the past two years gave promise of very profitable development.

Serious Damage by Rats.

So serious has been the damage by cotton rats, however, that the principal company interested in the development of the sugar cane industry in Florida has written the department that the success of the industry will



Mountain Beaver or Swelle, a Curious Rodent Living in Humid Regions of the Northwest Coast, Which Is Attacking Small Fruits and Market Produce.

be impossible unless some method can be found for successfully controlling the cotton rats. Losses of from 40 to 60 per cent of the growing cane have been reported. The bureau of biological survey, however, announces the determination of successful poisoning methods, and it is believed that, through demonstrations and advice, the growers will be able to control the rats and reduce the losses to a negligible amount.

RIGHT CARE OF DAIRY COW

Animal Cannot Continue Normal Production If She Is Exposed to Severe Weather.

The high-producing dairy animal is a delicate and well-balanced piece of machinery, and consequently she cannot continue normal production if she is exposed to severe winter weather. It is, therefore, essential that the discomforts incident to cold weather be eliminated, if possible. The comfortable cow will repay in milk the necessary labor for her protection. Dairy-men as a rule are more careful with their cows than the average farmer who merely produces the milk for family use.

GOOD FERTILITY IS WASTED

Burning Straw Stacks, Stubble or Stalks in Bad Practice—Few Insects Destroyed.

Burning straw stacks, stubble, or corn stalks, will destroy only a few insects at best and will destroy much valuable fertility. Now that it is possible to spread straw on fields economically with a straw spreader there is really less excuse than ever for burning straw stacks.

BLISTER BEETLE IN WINTER

Time During Cold Weather Spent as Whitish Grub Inside Egg Pod of Grasshopper.

The old-fashioned potato beetle or blister beetle spends the winter as a whitish grub inside the egg pods of the grasshopper and it will be seen at once that any action that tends to destroy grasshopper eggs will at the same time destroy numbers of the blister beetles.

On Transmitted Fan.

Not transmitted from Baku, on the Caspian, to Batumi, on the Black sea, by means of a pipe line 550 miles long, which has 19 pumping stations. The diameter of the pipe is eight inches and it has a capacity of 60,000,000 pounds a year. Its cost was \$3,000,000,000 (\$13,000,000).

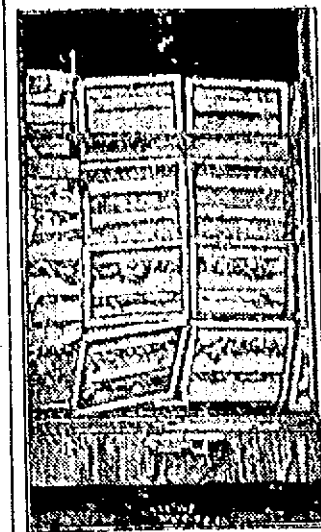
MARKED REDUCTIONS IN VEGETABLE LOSS

Result Brought About by More Careful Handling.

Suitable Temperature in Refrigerator Care and Storage Houses Have Helped—Decay of Strawberries Avoidable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Decay in the transportation of potatoes, cantaloupes, lettuce, tomatoes, apples, strawberries, and onions is primarily due to faulty methods of handling and refrigerating, according to the bureau of markets. Marked reductions in losses have resulted from more careful methods of shipping.



Careless Packing Results in Astonishing Losses When Totals Are Considered—This Lettuce Has Been Seriously Damaged Because the Car Was Not Properly Loaded.

glog and grading potatoes, suitable temperature in refrigerator cars and storage houses, and by improvements in the handling of lettuce, such as the more complete removal of the lower leaves of each head in harvesting, and shipment in ventilated crates instead of closed hampers. It was found that the decay of strawberries in transit results largely from avoidable injuries inflicted in picking and washing and from inefficient refrigeration. Vegetables from the South, shipped in properly constructed cars, cooled one degree an hour faster than those forwarded in cars of the ordinary type, and deteriorated less than one-third as much, the bureau reports.

MAKING FARM IMPROVEMENTS

Iowa Farmers Are Putting Profits Into Houses for Hogs and Poultry and Water Systems.

"The farmers of Iowa are putting their profits into farm improvements," says John S. Glass of the agricultural engineering department of Iowa State college after visiting thousands of farms in all parts of Iowa this year.

"An average of 30 new hoghouses in every county, or nearly 3,000 in the entire state were erected last year. New poultry houses rank next in popularity with the builders. There is an average of about 15 modern poultry houses that have been constructed or are under construction in every county.

"Three out of every four farms I visited asked for plans for water systems. Every one interested in a new water system also wished to construct a sewage disposal plant. Many farmers are installing light plants on their farms or connecting farmers' lines. In Des Moines county every main road has a farmers' electric line, and the farmers are making use of them."

SKIMMILK COSTLY FOR HOGS

Demand for It Increasing Rapidly Because of Food Value, Although It Contains No Fat.

Skimmilk for hog feed will soon be a thing of the past, in the opinion of E. O. Hanson, member of the staff of dairy division at university farm.

"Skimmilk," Mr. Hanson says, "is already being sold in various forms such as milk powder, casein and cottage cheese. Demand for it is increasing rapidly because of its food value, although it contains no fat. About 17 pounds of cottage cheese can be made from 100 pounds of skimmilk. An analysis will show that cottage cheese is as nourishing, pound for pound, as lean beef.

"Suppose beef to be worth 15 cents a pound and cottage cheese to be of equal value; this would then make the value of one quart of skimmilk 6.12 cents. At this rate, skimmilk is too valuable to be used for hog feed."

Cleaning White Paint.

Spirits of ammonia used in sufficient quantities to soften the water and ordinary hard soap will make a white painted surface look white and clean with half the effort of any other method. Care should be taken not to have too much ammonia.

What Next?

Cleanmakers in Tampa, Fla., have refused to work unless a man is appointed to read to them. The work, they say, is too monotonous.

The Bug Bible.

"The Bug Bible," published in 1911, contains the phrase "A word of bug is worth a word of man." The King James version reads: "Terror by night."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NOAH, NOT ADAM, ATE THE APPLE

Deliver in Ancient Lore Finds Evidence Older Than the Bible.

NO MENTION OF ANY EVE

Records in University of Pennsylvania Provide Apparent History of Human Race Back to 14,000 Years Before Christ.

Philadelphia, Pa.—What the discoverer claims to be evidence older than the Bible by two or three thousand years, that woman had nothing to do with the downfall of the human race, was produced by the museum of the University of Pennsylvania in the form of a new set of translations by Dr. Stephen Herbert Langdon.

Dr. Langdon is now professor of Assyriology at Oxford university, England. He was for three years director of the Babylonian section of the university museum, and while there studied and translated thousands of ancient clay tablets from the ruins of Nineveh, in ancient Babylonia.

"Noah Ate the Apple."

The new book is the fourth in a series depicting the religious life of the Sumerians, a mysterious race, the origin of which is unknown, which was finally swallowed up by the later Semites. According to one of the flood stories in the collection Noah ate the forbidden fruit after he had been saved from the deluge.

The salvation was accomplished, according to the Sumerian version, by a woman deity. There is no mention of any Eve in the story. Clay tablets from which this and other stories are taken are said to be at least one thousand years older than Babylonian tablets.

14,000 Years Before Christ.

After the Sumerians had been extinguished in their political power, according to Dr. Langdon, the Babylonians retained the language for ecclesiastical purposes for many centuries, just as Latin is now used in the Roman Catholic church.

The Sumerian records of the university provide an apparent history of mankind back to 14,000 years before Christ, but this is not considered absolutely authentic, because many of the relics of kings are collateral. The Sumerians believed that the patriarchs, corresponding to those of the Old Testament, ruled before the flood for 300,000 years. According to their story it was 25,000 years after the deluge when Cyrus of Persia conquered Babylonia.

WOMAN SOLVES MILLENIUM

Jap Urges Capital and Labor Lie Down Together Throughout World.

Tokyo.—A co-operative organization of capital and labor which would not ignore human instincts and feelings should be established throughout the world, in the opinion of Mrs. Ko-ko Tanaka, woman adviser to the Japanese delegation in the international labor conference at Washington.

Contributing her views on the labor question to Japanese woman's magazine, Mrs. Tanaka says that if such a system were introduced the laborer would be emancipated from the position of a wage earner and would employ his energy with hope and zeal. She continues:

"This is no mere paper argument. Such a system actually is practiced in a ticket manufactory at Tokyo. It is a small factory with less than fifty hands. The owner leaves the management entirely to his employees. The profits are divided equally between owner and employees. The experiment has stood the test of several years and it could be applied to any factory on a much larger scale."

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SELL ARMY SUPPLIES

\$760,000,000 Is Realized on U. S. Stuff in Franco.

Value of Entire Property Is Estimated at \$1,700,000,000 by General Canby.

Antwerp.—The sum of \$760,000,000 was realized from the sale of American stocks remaining in France after the departure of the American army, said Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, chief of staff of the American department of supply. He estimated the value of the stocks at \$1,700,000,000, and declared it would have cost \$76,000,000 to take them back to America.

Had they been retained in various countries great losses would have been entailed, as the expense would have been heavy, he said.

"France paid \$100,000,000 for stocks it took over, while other allies and neutral nations purchased supplies for \$300,000,000. As an offset against the stocks bought by France that country undertook to pay damage claims amounting to several million dollars as a result of American operations in training areas. When the American army went to France it was agreed that factories and buildings used by it in training would be left in the same condition as found. Miles of trenches were dug and buildings were demolished and American forces were rushed into Germany before the land could be restored to its former condition.

General Connor again denied the old story that the French made the American army pay for the trenches it occupied in France.

"The whole truth," he said, "is that the American army has not paid a cent for any ground used or for anything destroyed at the front.

General Connor sailed on the liner Lapland, which was the first ocean passenger steamer to clear from Antwerp for America since August, 1918. There were 470 passengers, including Henry D. Morgan, American consul general at Brussels, and Mrs. Morgan. Just before Mr. Morgan left the capital he was received in special audience by King Albert.

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IGLOO HOME SUITS ESKIMO

Stefansson Declares Substitution of Concrete Huts Would Bring Death to the Natives.

The instruments to modernize the Eskimo by providing him with concrete huts in place of his picturesque snow igloos, as suggested by an official of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, would be the death of the Eskimo of the far North, in the opinion of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer. Not only is the Eskimo devoted to his age-long habitation, as the South Sea Islanders are to their traditional garb of flower garlands and fresh shells, but he is far healthier, warmer and more comfortable in his domed mansion of snow blocks than he could be in any modern house of concrete.

The statement that the natives of the Far North were about to discard their snow huts for modern concrete huts, finding the gates of the Berlin sea too strong for the former, upon which the story of the intended change of Eskimo habits was based, Mr. Stefansson characterized as totally false. The explorer, speaking at his headquarters at the National Geographic society building at New York, said that the Eskimo has never lived in snow huts, but in wooden huts, and that further north, where the natives do live in snow houses, it would be next to impossible to convert them to any other dwelling.

"The igloo serves as a home for two or three weeks," he said. "Then they build a new one. Because it is now it is clean and sanitary. It is warm and comfortable as your library. A candle gives as much illumination as three electric lights, because of the intense whiteness of the snow. The snowhouse will stand under any conditions. In all, the igloo is as comfortable a home as a man could wish."

FOUND MILLIONS FOR OTHERS

Men Who Discovered the Famous Comstock Lode Profited Little by Their Great Luck.

The famous Comstock lode, greatest of silver deposits, was discovered in 1859 by three prospectors, Peter O'Riley, Pat McLaughlin, and "Old Pan-cake" Comstock, while washing gravel for gold. They were in hard luck. Needing water for their rockers, they dug a hole four feet deep and came upon a bed of sulphate of silver. Not knowing what it was they tried it for gold, with highly satisfactory results, though cursing the "infernal blue sand" that clogged their primitive apparatus.

The blue sand was an outcropping of the wonderful lode, one vein of which, 200 feet wide, came afterward to be known as the "Big Bonanza," yielding ore that was nearly half silver. From this source were derived the millions of Mackay, Flood, O'Brien and Fair—the last named being a young mining engineer, while the other three were everyday miners. The discoverers sold out for small sums. "Old Pancake" blew out his brains; O'Riley went insane and McLaughlin died a poor man.

World to Be His Parish.

A Scottish parson, Rev. D. A. G. Blair, is giving up a comfortable pastorate, and, like John Wesley and St. Francis, is going to make the world his parish. In other words, he intends to become an itinerant preacher, wandering up and down Scotland. In the winter he will take up quarters in one of the poverty-stricken parts of Glasgow, where he hopes to spend his time in study and ministering to the wants of people in his neighborhood. He has no private means. "It is God's work," he says, "and I rely on God's promises."

"One of the experiments in the Gospel that we have never tried is that of evangelical poverty as a holy vocation."

Dancing Craze Affects Scotland.

The dancing craze has reached such proportions, even in sober Scotland, that it came up before the lawless magistrates. Bailie Petrie, who favored restriction before, said he would not now oppose dancing to four o'clock in the morning, because after considering the question, he considered the evils which he had in view were not the direct outcome of these dances. Bailie MacAllen moved that dancing be restricted to two o'clock, but it was agreed that it should be permitted until four o'clock.

Wireless in China.

Construction of the first wireless stations in China—one to be erected at Tientsin in Mongolia; a second at Urumchi, 1,150 miles southwest of the Mongolian capital; the third at Kashgar, in western Turkestan—was only the first of a series of stations. It is reported that stations are expected to give day and night service to a minimum distance of 100 miles.

HAMLET AND THE LADY

By MARY MORISON

(Copyright by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

No one would have recognized Iris Ybarra, the most beautiful vampire in London, in the smart little figure that sauntered into Central Park that bright fall afternoon. Dressed in a dark blue suit of simple cut, a bunch of forget-me-nots pinned at her belt, she looked like a sweet sixteen personified—a figure of "Spring" that had lost her way on the yearly calendar, arriving in our autumnal world too late for practical use.

She sat down on a bench in the warm sunlight and smiled at the ladies in their evening gowns. Every lady smiled back at her. But finally they all went home—and then Iris' attention centered itself on the tragic face of a man seated on an adjoining bench. He had not noticed the ladies with their smiles. All the afternoon he had been sitting there, staring at the girl who sat beside him, and at that moment, with a definite look of his head, he was dipping it up in the air. He leaned forward to see how it fell.

"Falls," Iris heard him mutter. "Falls like two out of three."

He tossed again. Before he could pick up the silver pipe Iris was at his elbow, her face all puckered up with friendly concern.

"Oh, don't do it that way," she cried. The man looked up in amazement, but she rushed on impetuously.



Iris Shook Her Head.

her hand on his arm—"Of course, I do not know what your trouble is, but I know you are planning something desperate. Don't do it by the loss of a coin. It seems too well-earned money, if you will forgive the term."

The man gave a bitter little laugh. "It's all right for you to talk that way, lady. But what do you know about real ungodliness—or real trouble, for that matter? You have probably never been closer to it than disappointment in your new winter hat or the inconvenience of having your motor break down at the wrong time. I guess you have never had to do a thing you didn't want to do in your whole life."

Iris could have told him to the contrary, but she let it pass. "Is it money you need?" she asked. "Bless your dear little heart, no," answered the man. "I make money enough at the damned thing. But what is it to you, if I may ask? Is it your business in life to go around receiving poor desperados from themselves?"

"Well—er—hardly," said Iris. "But you see, today I'm not working."

"I'm afraid I do not get you," he answered.

"Do you ever go to the movies?" The man nodded. "Well, that's my business in life"—and she smiled at him mischievously.

"I've probably seen you then," he returned. "You do some sort of a Mary Pickford stunt, I'll wager. You look the part, all right. Congratulations!"

"Don't bother with congratulations," said Iris. "I'm no Mary Pickford. I'm Iris Ybarra, the vampire. Oh, why—"

she cried passionately, "why did you remind me of it today, when I was out on a holiday, pretending I had never spent hour upon hour wrecking a home and spoiling one man's life after another? I did so want to be a nice little woman's place—in-the-home-sort of person this afternoon."

"Good lord!" exclaimed the man, "Isn't that funny!" and he went off into peals of laughter.

"Well, I'm glad you think it is such a joke," snapped Iris. "You look almost human when you laugh. When I saw you flipping that coin around you looked like a tragic mouse—for all the world like Hamlet, the melancholy Dane, and—"

The man stopped laughing abruptly. "Say that again!" he cried. "Hamlet, if it were only true!"

Iris was too amazed to reply and he went on—"Listen, Miss Vampire, and I'll tell you something I have never told anybody else. All my life it has been my ambition to play Hamlet—it's almost an obsession. I want to do much."

"Who are you?" asked Iris.

"I am Cyril Smith, the leading man of the Gaiety Girls, and I make my living by jokes. Jokes—how I hate them! I was tossing that coin to see whether I should sign a contract for this winter and live through those songs and dances and jokes again."

"You seem to want to solve my problems, so I'll leave it to you instead of the coin. To sign or not to sign, that is the question!"

Iris considered, and then—"Well, I

signed my contract for vampiring yesterday—and jokes are not a patch on vampiring."

"All right, lady," said he, "jokes it is."

Iris Ybarra and Cyril Smith looked at each other in the deepening shadows of Central Park. Across the Mall a big hotel loomed up invitingly, its hundreds of windows aglow, shining down on them like hundreds of friendly little stars. A sudden idea flashed into Cyril Smith's mind.

"I say—do you like tea?" he asked. "I do," answered the vampire, emphatically, "although the public likes to think of me imbibing highballs by the dozen."

Across the table, half an hour later, Cyril Smith had another idea. Life was moving fast for the vampire.

He kept it to himself for a few minutes, while the orchestra played the soft strains of "La Bohème" and their tempo was exchanged for raspberry-colored ferns. Then he burst forth—

"Don't think I'm crazy, lady," said Cyril Smith. "But, are you married?"

Iris shook her head negatively.

"Well—er—have you anything against getting married?" he continued.

"A vampire's place is in the home," she answered demurely.

"My home?" he asked.

"This then Iris Ybarra gave her head a decided and in the right direction."

RETURN TO THE BEGINNING?

Hard to Foretell Result of Changes Which the Old World Is Facing Today.

That this has been a time to disembrace ourselves of superstition and get down to essentials is so obvious that we don't need to have it pointed out to us, yet there is a good deal of preachment on the subject, according to "The Point of View," in Scribner's. It is entertaining to get the different points of view. One woman writer is jubilant over the promise of a new Utopia, a simple world of few or no servants, few clothes (and those made very short in the skirts), moderate food and modest entertainments; in short, a general reduction of the cares of the body. "Oh, destiny," she cries, "help us to recover our lost democratic simplicity!"

Another, more radical, quotes those who say that we must "dip into the primordial" that all our "unbearable little civilization" must go, and we must find ourselves back at the beginning of things, hating, after some coins, to climb up again—presumably—the perfect civilization. According to this melancholy prophet all that the world has painfully learned through the eons of the past is to go to the scrap heap; not only the civilization of the body, but the civilization of the soul. I don't believe it! Mortify the flesh as we may and must, our souls and minds are not going to the scrap heap. When, indeed, has the spirit of mankind ever mounted higher than in the wreck of so much that has been dear? No, we may be obliged, and doubtless to our souls' good, to make and buy—did I say grow? The expression is archaic and will soon become obsolete in our honest age—to cook, then, to sweep and dust, to wash and iron and sew, but in returning these household arts we shall also practice the virtues of thrift, of perseverance, and energy and self-sacrifice; and the high virtue of patriotism will become more than ever a part of the texture of our souls. Nor shall the civilization of the intellect perish. Only we shall not have time for the unessential or the unworthy.

But this emergency comes home to many women who are no longer able to perform hard manual labor. Servants, they flock to the hotels, which become veritable "Old Ladies' Homes." Forgetting in these places of refuge, they think sometimes, not less often than one would imagine, of their household treasures—the old mahogany, the china, the pictures, the family clock, which has passed the time of day with three or four generations, all now packed away in the storage warehouses.

Power Over Snakes Brief.

It is a curious fact that the snake-charmers of India change their victims every year, letting loose the snakes they have had for exactly a year, to the very day, procuring fresh ones to take their places. The superstition in the family is to the effect that their power over individual snakes becomes ineffective after exactly one year.

They cite as proof the fact that a venturesome female snake-charmer once attempted to keep a particularly fine specimen beyond the specified time.

The result was fatal; the woman died from the creature's bite. This odd belief could be easily explained by the fact that, knowing this legend, the woman lost her confidence.—From the Wide World Magazine.

Sympathetic Neighborhood.

"How do you go about locating a 'hill' in these parts?" asked the stranger.

"Be you a reverend?" asked the ancient mountaineer.

"Oh, no. I'm a newspaper man, spending my vacation up here in the hills."

"Is that so? Well, I never yet heard tell of one of your paper fellows that didn't have a powerful thirst. You just set around a spell, sonny, an' some of the boys'll get so darned sorry for you they'll come right up an' offer to lead you to a 'still.'—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Billy's Arithmetic.

Little Billy entered a confectioner's shop and said: "Please, mum, how much are them lams?"

"Well, my little man, I'll give you six for five pence."

"Six for five?" said little Billy; "then five for four, four for three, three for two, two for one, and one for nothing. Please, mum, one's all I want!"

CLOTHES TO WEAR

Apparel Which is Becoming to Some, Not to Others.

Do Not Follow Fashion Too Closely in Skirt Lengths, Advises Fashion Writer.

Don't wear a skirt with drapery of long folds that suggests the flapper's gown skirt, advises a fashion writer in the Buffalo Express. Now there are some overplump women who have a fondness amounting almost to a passion for a felloe. They are convinced that it is one of the things that make them look slender. Well, it may sometimes, but remember that the long folds about the hips and thighs has a way of undulating as you walk. It accentuates what you may regard as a very irksome awaying motion but what is probably nothing more nor less than a waddle.

Don't wear kimono sleeves—especially the short kimono sleeves that are probably going to be very much in fashion as the season advances. It is one of the things that some stout women will want to wear. They are so comfortable and cool. But they tend to make the arms look short, and they do not produce that length of line which is so much to be desired by the woman of just round figure.

And please don't wear small high heels. A high heel is well enough if it is of the military sort, for then it seems, at least, as if you were having adequate support for your weight. But when the heel is both small and high and your entire weight seems to be thrust forward on a very small part of the ball of your foot, then the effect is truly painful.

Don't follow the fashion too closely in regard to skirt lengths. Short skirts were never meant for you—that is very short skirts. On the other hand, if you are a large woman—tall as well as heavily built—the skirt that is very long will make you look larger than you are. The best thing for you to do is to stick to a skirt that is short enough to look smart and trim, but not so short as to display the too ample rotundity of your legs.

The double-breasted coat or suit gives the appearance of greater width to chest and bust than the single-breasted model. For this reason it is better to select the latter sort. Large or striking buttons on the jacket or coat certainly do not contribute to the appearance of smallness. These things are best avoided.

Don't imagine that black satin is always your best selection. Most stout women wear it a great deal. But the very gloss about it sometimes accentuates the curves of the wearer. A dark silk with less gloss, such as a crepe de chine or a pussy willow tulle is a better selection. Duvetyn with its extremely soft, but surface is a material that may be safely worn by the stout woman.

And don't be misled into thinking that the uncorseted effect in clothes was ever intended for such as you. Even if you are only moderately plump, please don't attempt it.

ATTRACTIVE HAT FOR SPRING



This model, an American fashion, is a fine Italian Milan soft flexible rolled straw. Made in dark shades for spring wear.

ANGORA CLOTH IS POPULAR

Favorite Combination Method Is to Make Skirt of Silk and Trim With Bands.

When satin or knitted silk fabric is combined with angora, a favorite method is to make the skirt of the silk fabric and trim it with one, two or three bands of the angora, the entire coat or scarf to be of the wool fabric. White and the light bright colors take first place, darker colors are not ignored. One striking costume recently seen featured a skirt and scarf of angora in Indian or autumn colorings woven in broad stripes.

Angora cloth is not only warm, but warm looking. It is an ideal fabric for sports apparel. Last season it appeared in the separate scarfs worn with sports or semi-sports suits everywhere during the first fall days, before winter furs were donned and on the golf links throughout the winter. This year it has entered the field of ready-to-wear with a vengeance.

The sport frock that consists of skirt and slipover blouse appears to be the season's favorite. It is being developed in all sorts of attractive silk and wool fabrics for wear at the American winter resorts.

"Get Rich Quick."

Writing a song that catches on is one of the shortest cuts to wealth. Sir Arthur Sullivan received \$70,000 in royalties for "The Lost Chord" and "My Pretty Jane" recommended its composer to the tune of \$10,000 a line.—Boston Post.

RICH GOWN OF BLACK SATIN



This dress is of black satin, charmingly draped and is given an unusual touch by the curiously patterned all-over beading.

BRACELET IS NOW IN VOGUE

Decorations Regarded as Necessary When Short Sleeves Are Worn; Lace-Topped Gloves.

Since Paris persists in making us wear short sleeves, the bracelet has taken on a new lease of life. If these abbreviated sleeves were only for the young and fair, all would be well; but even stately dowagers must, to be in fashion, have their sleeves well above the elbow. And in such cases, even so small a thing as a bracelet helps free one from the consciousness of bare shoulders that have lost the soft charm of youth. So the wide gold bracelets, that have long been in the discard, are being taken out of faded velvet cases, and sent to the jeweler's to be freshened up a bit.

Paris has sent over recently some interesting bracelets in imitation of jade, tortoise shell, ivory and celluloid, all intricately carved to reproduce some good luck charm or god. Coming as they do in so many different colorings they are worth to match the costume.

The quaint little short-topped gloves with a frill of silk or lace, of our grandmother's days, are back in style again, and are most effective with an old-fashioned bracelet worn just above.

Musicians and art stores are being searched for models of the old Roman armlets of gold and silver, so as to have them copied. Of these the ones of Etruscan gold are loveliest. Many of these ancient bracelets do not meet entirely, but show the arm through the open space between the ends. Indian bracelets of beaten silver are made in the same manner, these often being decorated with a single large stone, such as rose quartz, turquoise, or garnet.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

The demand for velveteen is great. Corsetry are much used for negligees.

Curled ostrich dominates in millinery.

The eastern note is dominant in jewelry.

The short waist will be greatly favored.

Monkey fur appears on sport costumes.

Turbans appear, worn with eastern robes.

Paris uses color in her undergarments.

The new Mousers have large and dashing revers.

Among the advance separate-skirt styles recently seen is noted a circular model of medium width and conservatively short length.

Soft felt hats in vivid colors are one type of sport hat introduced for southern wear and likely to be popular for spring and summer.

It is impossible to predict the popularity of the cape suit for spring, but that it will be worn to a more or less degree is assured by the attractive models that have been introduced.

Accordion plaiting is introduced as the skirt feature in many spring models, both dress and suits; sometimes the entire skirt is accordion plaited, then again the plaits are introduced in the form of panels.

The American woman will wear the splendid tricot corset of American manufacture that meets the requirements of fashion and yet is practical for her figure and the climate and environment in which she lives.

Brooches.

The fashion of wearing brooches has revived and the jeweler are busy setting precious stones. The new brooch is designed obviously for the purpose of supplying the needed point of light to a dark frock and is especially effective on frocks of black velvet or tulle.

Have You One?

A stone is considered precious if it is perfectly transparent, is bright and clear in color and possesses great brilliancy.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Opportunity is a fine thing. So fine, in fact, that some of us miss it.

MOTOR BOAT REAL CHURCH

Gospel Ship on Puget Sound of Great Comfort to People in Remote Regions.

Of the 10 counties of western Washington 38 are accessible to sailing vessels, according to Angus Lockhart Hughes, in Everybody's. Hence the Robert O. Heymour, a floating church, operated on Puget sound by Rev. Wilbert R. Howell and his wife.

During the four years that the Robert O. Heymour has been in operation it has traveled on an average of 8,000 miles a year, carrying religion to island county and up flood canal. It regularly visits 11 ports and as many logging camps, bringing religion to those who cannot seek it. The boat is gone often for a month at a time, and often has weathered some of the toughest gales ever experienced on the sound. Not infrequently, after a sermon delivered aboard the gospel ship, or on shore, some woman will come forward with a question on her lips regarding what lies near her heart relative to the latest style in dresses or hats, and always an answer is forthcoming—for the good pilot never omits to include fashion books among his hymnals.

One woman acknowledged that a sermon preached recently by the captain of the Gospel boat was the first she had heard in a dozen years. She was the mother of nine children and had had an opportunity previously of hearing a church service.

MADE OVER FOR BOOKLOVERS

New York Has Substitute for Saloon, Where Literature and Soft Drinks Are Sold.

A new idea in the way of a substitute for the saloon is to be tried out in the booklovers' tavern, recently opened in New York, the Philadelphia Inquirer states. This is simply a place with the familiar bar and brass rail, where soft drinks and literature are to be dispensed together. Thus the mental exaltation to be derived from the latest novel will satisfy those accustomed to the cocktail and give ginger ale or tea cream soda a flip it has not hitherto had.

The booklovers' tavern may draw book purchasers, though its superiority to the ordinary bookshop is not apparent. But can it be expected that threats will be assuaged in this way? And will those who seek incubation between covers be able to pay the price? A Kipling highball or a Wells flax at \$1.75 is considerably more than the purchasers of alcoholic beverages have been charged under wartime prohibition.

It is obvious, too, that the kind of literature dispensed over the bar will have to be very carefully guarded. Many of our poets were a rollicking lot, who did not hesitate to celebrate the charms of the Damon item.

Aviators' Qualifications.

In England aviators were apt to be ardent hunters of the fox and to have what horsemen call "hands"—a quality which as aviators enabled them to know instinctively, as it were, what an airplane was going to do before it did it. And, what will be shocking to some folk, to keep the aviator in best condition for his work and for enduring his terrible stresses, he was, according to these authorities, to need "a really riotous evening at least once or twice a month." The older men were found to use alcohol freely, but the younger ones required no such stimulants, and they all avoided excess, being well aware that for them the penalty was sudden death. Marriage deteriorated the aviator by increasing his sense of personal responsibility for others. Courage he had, of course, and a touch of recklessness is not undesirable from the standpoint of achievement in war.—Exchange.

Machinery in Japan.

Japan's rapid industrial progress during the past five years is nowhere more conspicuous than in the development of the machinery trade. Japan imported in 1914 machinery to a value of somewhat more than \$12,000,000; in 1918 more than \$20,000,000. In 1914 the United States furnished 20 per cent of the total imports of machinery; in 1918 85 per cent. Japan's exports of machinery, chiefly to far eastern countries, have increased from \$3,000,000 in 1914 to approximately \$7,800,000 in 1918. Exports include electric machinery, spinning and weaving machinery, lathes and printing machinery.

The Lucky Cues.

"Unfortunate man!" we said, as we stood by the bedside and drew our head still further down in the collar of our overcoat, after the manner of a turtle retreating in its shell. "You have our profoundest sympathy in your affliction, and—"

French Coal Mining.

French coal miners, replying to the suggestion that they work more than eight hours a day declare that the only remedy is the improvement of mining machinery on American lines. They state that an American miner by using mechanical devices can dig out thirty tons of coal a week, while the French miner can get out but a tenth of this amount.

Work for Rainmakers.

Insufficient rain accounts for the occasional failure of crops in nearly a third of the country.

Opportunity.

Opportunity is a fine thing. So fine, in fact, that some of us miss it.

Historical and Genealogical
Notes and Queries.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920

NOTES

Separation of the Baptist Church

From Original Records of First Baptist Church, deposited in Vault of Newport Historical Society.—G. E.

A Brief and faithful Relation of the Difference between those of this Church and those who withdrew their Communion from it with ye Causes and Reasons of the Same—the Brethren and Sisters were William Hiscox Tacey Hubbard Roger Bastar Rachel Langworthy Samuel Hubbard

Each of whom left ye Church on ye 7th day of December 1671.

Several of the Church (viz) those above mentioned having been in the practice of observing ye 7th day as a Sabbath to ye Lord for Several Years Saml Hubbard began ye 1st of April 1666, Roger Bastar ye 15 of Ap. 1666, William Hiscox 28 Ap. 1666, Rachel Langworthy 15 day of January 1666, Tacey Hubbard March ye 11th 1664-5 but still kept their places in the Church; till 4 persons two of ye Brethren and two of the Sisters (viz) Nicholas Wild and his wife and John Solomon and his wife ye 2 former of which Embraced ye 7th day in April 1665 and ye two latter ye 25th of October 1666, who observed it till ye 14 of January 1668, i. e. Nicholas Wilds and his wife and then left it and John Solomon & his wife who left it Feb. y 20, 1668, which Occasioned a very great uneasiness in ye other 5 which remained steady in that principle and ye because they both wrote and Spoke against it which so grieved ym that they could not sit down at the table of ye Lord with them nor with ye Church because of them Judging they had Sinned grievously Since they took it up (as was thought) Solidly but had laid it down Rashly which put these 6 on many Serious thoughts to Consider ye grounds of their practice and also what way their duty to do towards them but finding themselves not as a Church having no power to Deal with ym as of themselves without ye help of ye Church, found ym selves Bard as to proceeding wth them as being but private Brethren so they concluded not to bring ye case to ye Church to Judge of the fact viz (in turning) being Contrary minded as to that; therefore those 6 Sent to England (to a Church in Bell Lane July ye 3d 1669) tho they had Sent a letter before Respecting ym selves Dated ye 6th of October 1665 which was the first they Sent to Several Churches in ye observation of ye 7th day for advice who as Soon as they could Sent it; but before it Came it was a grief to ye Church to See them forbear Sitting down at ye table of ye Lord (and it was a grief to those 6 also which put ym upon Consideration farther, that tho those persons had done So Evilly (as they Conceiv'd) whether that was Sufficient grounds to leave ye Church for their Sakes yt had offended them; ye Church having then given no offence but only these 4 persons hereupon they came to that Resolution not to leave ye Church as well as be ye persuasion of Mr. Thomas Gold thereafter of ye Church in Boston) who was then here So they Resolved to go on in Fellow Ship as formerly, they had done And therefore Signified to ye Church their unwillingness to leave them and also told ye Chh Publickly that they could not have Comfortable Communion with those 4 persons yt had Sinned (as they Judged) as they could with ye Rest of ye Church. Nevertheless tho dissatisfied yet they walked as Comfortably as they could, tho not so Comfortably as they Should having Still these persons before ym which had given Such offence to ym and thus for Several Months they walked without little or no offence from ye Church after which the Leading or Ministering Brethren began to declare ym Selves Concerning the ten Precepts Ex. 20 as Mr. Jory? preaching from 2 Corinthians, 3d Declared ye Law to be done away & ye law there intended was ye Ministration of Death & yt only ye Ministration of ye Spirit was Now to be attended to and yt ye Gentiles had never anything to do with it. After this Mr. Luker & Mr. Clark undertaking to Expound on ye whole Epistle to the galatians made it their work to preach ye non observation of ye Law day after day ye Sabbath they asserted ym beggarly Eliments & Rudiments of ye world making little or no difference between Cerimonial & Moral Seemingly Affirming yt wt was written on tables of Stone was done away as ye old Covenant with which ye Gentiles had nothing to do and yt now we were to Hearken to ye Law written in ye heart and not to talk So Much of precepts written on a wall & yt ye grace of God was sufficient without that Since now we were under the New Covenant and ye teachings thereof and it was an undervaluing of ye Son to take precepts from ye Servants thus time after time doctrines of this Nature were delivered to great grief of those 5 who Still observed ye 7th day Sabbath; hereupon Sometimes they proposed for their Satisfaction to discourse on those things which had been delivered after meeting was over but they grieved many of ye Church yt they Should propose anything publick but were desired to go privately to ye Elders and So to have their Answers which they comply'd with but the Elders maintained what they had publickly asserted and those persons declared their Sentiments Showing yt the then precepts were Still as holy, Just, good, & Spiritual as Ever, and So a Rule of life (tho not a Rule for life) freely acknowledging as well as ye Church yt do and live was taken away from them; tho do because we live—Still Remained to ym as their Indispensable duty, and as to the other duties they Received no other answer then what they frequently had which Answers were very hard to bear; as yt they had left ye Son and gone to ye Servant this was ye Answer of Some; others said yt they were gone to Mount Sina among ye Briers and thorns there & would bring in a Yoke of Bondage yt neither they nor their fathers were able to bear; here upon

(To be continued)

QUERIES.

10482. ARNOLD—Whom did Penelope Arnold marry? She was the daughter of Josiah Arnold and Sarah Nalls, who lived at Jamestown, R. I. Penelope was born June 16, 1698. I am under the impression that she married a John Robinson, but have not really felt satisfied with my authority.—G. E.

10483. CRANDALL—Who was Jeremiah Crandall; he married Priscilla Warner and had a daughter, Hannah Crandall, who married Robert Austin. Hannah died before 1752. They lived in Westerly and Charlestown, R. I.—M. C. H.

10484. CRANDALL—Any information concerning Crandall family in Block Island or Westerly, R. I., gratefully received.—E.

10485. BROWNING—When did Sarah Browning die? She was born April, 1694, mar. Oct. 6, 1721, Eleazer Kelly. Were there any children?—E. B. C.

ANSWERS

In answer to William Brown—Robert (5) Cornell, George (4), Thomas (3), Thomas (2), Thomas (1), married for his second wife Ruth Browne. Children: Sarah, George, Elizabeth, Ruth. His father deeded to him his dwelling house in Middletown, R. I.—J. C.

10472. CORNELL—Thomas Cornell (3), Thomas (2), Thomas (1), married Annie Forester; son, John Dennison Cornell, married Elizabeth Butts. They had a son, Perry Cornell, but it seems he died without issue.—J. C.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB

There was a good attendance at the Ladies' Night given by the Young Men's Republican Club in Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening. President James W. Thompson presided and gave an interesting talk on what the Club proposes to do. The principal speaker of the evening was General Treasurer Richard W. Jennings of Cranston, who gave a very pleasing address on the political outlook and the splendid future for the Republican party.

A number of professional entertainers from Boston gave an excellent musical program, which was heartily appreciated by the large gathering.

LINCOLN'S LONG LOST WORDS ON WASHINGTON

Delivered 78 years ago last Sunday.

This is the 110th anniversary of the birthday of Washington. We are met to celebrate this day. Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty; still mightiest in moral reformation.

On that name an eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it.

In solemn awe pronounce the name and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on.

WANTED

Persons related to, or having records of the early Brownes of Newport, to communicate with

WILLIAM B. BROWNE,

Box 432 North Adams, Mass.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

At St. Mary's Church on Sunday, Rev. Everett P. Smith conducted the morning services. During the Sunday School session Rev. Mr. Smith gave a talk to the scholars on the religious life of Washington, and reading extracts of various kinds upon the subject. He also showed pictures of all the churches which Washington attended. A patriotic service to which the Portsmouth Post of the American Legion was invited had been planned, but this plan had to be abandoned on account of the bad weather and lack of car service. A large American flag was hung in the church and at the morning service appropriate hymns and prayers were had and a very interesting sermon. Rev. Mr. Smith conducted the same service in the afternoon at the Holy Cross Chapel and a large American flag was also draped in that church.

Mr. Jethro Harrison Peckham, who has been ill with the influenza for the past two weeks, has recovered and is now able to resume his duties. Mr. Peckham is staying in Newport for the present.

The State had several gangs of men at work on the roads clearing out gutters on Tuesday. One gang was near Quaker Hill, one near St. Mary's Church and one on the West Main Road.

There has been no car service in this town for the past three weeks. One car jumped the track near Mr. Robert Gibson's driveway near Sandy Point avenue. The rear trucks remained on the track but the other trucks are completely off the track, so that the car is nearly at right angles to the track. It is lighted at night to avoid collision. Nothing is being done in Portsmouth to clear the tracks, but in Middletown the snow plow has worked its way, with the aid of men with picks and shovels, through 18 inches of ice, from in front of the residence of Mr. James Barker just north of Wynt Road to within two poles of the switch at Lawton's. A pair of horses belonging to J. J. Dugan have been at work there with a plow, but on Tuesday one of them was disabled.

Messrs. George Anthony, Jr. and David Albro are to have silos erected on their farms, as is also Mr. Frank Nunes of Middletown. Messrs. Albro and Anthony have been carting the necessary equipment to their farms recently.

The snow on Tuesday night left the roads in the worst condition of the winter. Braman's Lane, which had been shoveled out, is again filled up, as are several of the crossroads.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Anthony, who have been spending the past two weeks in Newport, have returned to their home on East Main Road.

Mr. Rutherford S. Elliott is spending some time with his aunt, Mrs. Clarence Carr, and Dr. Carr in Newport.

Miss Belle Fish, teacher of the Primary department of the Newtown School, is confined to her home by illness.

Miss Flora Phinney, teacher of the McCurrie School, has been able to keep school all through the bad weather, as she resides near the school. Mrs. Lucy Phinney, teacher of the 5th grade at Quaker Hill school, has also kept school during the past three weeks. She has been residing with Mrs. Fanny Anthony, to avoid travelling to her home. The other teacher, Miss Nestor of Newport, has been unable to attend her duties there, owing to there being no cars running. Miss Smith of Newport, teacher of the intermediate classes at the Newtown School, has also been unable to attend her duties there, and that school has been closed for the past three weeks.

The Bristol Ferry School has also been closed owing to the illness of the teacher, Miss Higgins.

The people of the north end of the island who are employed in Newport have to walk to the Coal Mine Station and take the train. One morning recently the grate dropped out of the boiler of the engine on this trip, delaying the workers about 40 minutes in their arrival in the city.

Mr. Charles G. Clarke and son, Allison, who have been suffering from influenza, are both able to be out again.

Mr. Andrew Grinnell met with an accident to his automobile on Wednesday while returning from work. Fortunately he was within a mile of his home and the car was towed home.

The cars of the Newport & Providence line are running between the car barn on the West Main Road and Newport. Persons going from the south part of the town go across the fields to the car barn and go on the cars from there.

Mr. William Grinnell has been ill at his home on Freeborn street.

Mr. George Anthony, Jr., who has been ill, is able to be out again.

It was observed that the snow which fell last Saturday, through some freak of nature, was tinged with black, causing it to be spoken of as black snow.

The annual meeting of DeBolsa Council, No. 5, R. A. & S. M., will be held on Tuesday evening, March 9, when officers will be elected and installed for the ensuing year.

To NEW YORK
FALL RIVER LINE

Lv. Long Whl. daily at 9.45 p. m.

Ticket Office on the Wharf

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

Probate Court of the City of Newport, February 15th, 1920.

Estate of William A. Mills

REQUEST in writing is made by Anna M. Mills of said Newport, widow of William A. Mills, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she, or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the Eighth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Elbert S. Hayes, (husb. M. Hayes) joining therein in release of dower, to Giles P. Dunn and Dwight A. Dunn, bearing date January 2, 1906, and recorded in Book No. 1 at pages 355 et seq. of the Record of Mortgages of the Town of New Shoreham, County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, there having been default in the conditions contained in said mortgage and in the payment of the principal and interest of the notes therein described at the times and in the manner as the same became payable, the undersigned will sell together as a whole on Monday, March 1st, 1920, at 1 o'clock noon, on the premises hereinafter described, the following real estate described in said mortgage:

Certain tracts or parcels of land, situated in the northern part of the town of New Shoreham in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, with all the buildings thereon standing, one of said tracts containing by estimation about eighteen acres, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows: Northerly on land of Hiram D. Willis partly, and land of George J. J. Hayes, and land of Samuel R. Littlefield; easterly on land of Samuel R. Littlefield; southerly on land of John W. Littlefield and the public highway; the other of said tracts or parcels of land contains by estimation about nine acres, be the same more or less, and is bounded as follows: Northerly on land of Arthur N. Sheffield; easterly on land of George J. J. Hayes, and land of Samuel R. Littlefield; southerly on land of John W. 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